REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,793.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S RAJPOOTANA, 2030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1877, at 4 P M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1877, at 4 P M. to the PERSIAN GULF touching at KURRACHEE MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 17th April 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th April 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.
Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. EUROPA, Capt. Harris, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April. She will be followed by the—

S. S. ITALIA,

2,245 Tons Register and 424 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd May, and by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.
TO NAPLES ....Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,063 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal Captain James Shaw, will sail on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

2,654 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 19th May,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June,
and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,060 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 23rd June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to

KING, KING & Co.
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 10th April 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

SAILING ABOUT 15TH MAY 1877.

THE splendid iron Ship DUNNOTTAR CASTLE, 1,7?2 Tons, classed 100 A at Lloyd's, built expressly for the Australian Trade, is fitted up with every comfort and convenience, and offers a favourable opportunity for Saloon Passengers who prefer the Passage by the Cape of Good Hope.

Apply to Captain KIDD, or to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
—	SIAM	3090	500	N. W. Hazelwood	16th Apr.
S.	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
—	THIBET	2591	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GAWALIOR, (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain J. C. Babot, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt, 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2263	500	Capt G. N. Hector, 25th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT GOLA LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from Bai Maneckbai the widow of the late Hormusjee Shapoorjee Mottewalla, and others.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying, being and standing thereon, at Gola Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 467, containing by admeasurement 19 feet in breadth, and 51 feet in length, or say 116 4/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the public passage, on or towards the west by the property of the late Jeevajee Maneckjee, on or towards the north by the property of Sorabjee Edulljee Parrack, and on or towards the south by the property of Nusserwanjee Bhimjee Gheewalla.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, may be seen by applying to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 16th April 1877. Auctioneer.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA CLAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room the following barrels of China clay on account of concerned—

Per ship Rajpoot.

O S / W M } 800 barrels of China Clay, about 5 cwts. in each barrel.

The said goods is suitable to mill-owners, and we recommend them for this opportunity.

AUCTION SALE OF WELLINGTON, ANKLE AND STABLE BOOTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May next, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their auction room, by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing, the undermentioned boots, belonging to the Army Clothing Department

629 pairs Wellington boots of different sizes.
399 ,, Stable do. do.
1066 ,, Ankle do do.

Auction sale of a large collection of valuable stock in trade, shop goods, 12, 6, 3 and 2 Light Chandeliers, Bohemian Glassware, Best Electro Plated and Britania Metalware, large size Garden Telescopes on Stand, Russia Leatherware, Meerschaum Pipes, Silver and real transparent amber Jewellery, Gilt Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Melodians, A large stock of Oleographs, Cromos, Oil Paintings and Coloured Photographic Pictures, &c., &c., at Rampart Row, Fort.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 17th, 18 and 19th Inst., precisely at 1 P.M., each day, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to dispose off the following goods in trade, belonging to Messrs Walker & Co., the same consisting of rich bohemian dessert set, flower vases, centre pieces, Britania metal, cocktail mugs, beer mugs children's cups, bronze clock with thermometer, single and double telescopes by Hammersley of London, garden telescopes with stands in case by the said marker, stereoscopes, slides for magic lantern, microscopes, wooden and brier wood meerschaum lined smoking pipes with amber mouth pieces, real meerschaum pipes in cases, Russia leather, tiffin and writing cases, writing pads, dressing and toilet cases, travelling companion, mats, purses, porte monies, ivory markers and dice steel glass cutters, diaries, note books, spirit level, superior mathematical instrument box, saloon pistols and Snider rifle in cases complete, best electro plated engraved waiters, egg boilers with and without cocks, engraved Army and Navy cups, Brittainia metal Army and Navy cups, electroplated and German silver spoons and forks, table candle sticks, gilt card tray, piano cigar stand with music, cigar cabinets, lady's work boxes, silk coloured scarfs, canvas bags, canvas portmanteau, manifold writers, cash and journal books, account books, pass books, a large number of mel dians of sizes, cigar magazines, spring toys, hunting bags, carriage rugs, sewing machines, mahogany cue holder, 12, 6, 3, and 2 light chandeliers, hanging argand lamps, spare shades, a large number of gold and silver gentlemen's and lady's watches of various patterns, a large stock of oleographs, cromos, oil paintings, and photographic pictures in rich gilt frames, looking glasses, gold scarf rings, silver sets of brooches and earrings, silver earrings and lockets, real transparent amber jewellery, garnet jewellery, a large stock of gilt jewellery, consisting of lockets, bracelets, brooches, earrings crosses, Albert and Victoria chains, neckchains with pendants, gilt pendants set with carbuncles, lady's fans, gentleman's hats, show cases, sign board, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th April 1877.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class; and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran, D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

PALE ALE in wood	[S Allsopp & Sons]	at Rs.	80	per Hhd.	
Do. in bottles	[Leonard Cox & Co.]	Qts.	,,	5	per Doz.
Do. do.	[Leonard Cox & Co.]	Pts.	,,	3½	,,
CYDER do.	[Ward's]	Qts.	,,	6	,,
COGNAC do.	[Jules Rousse & Co.]	,,	,,	20	,,
CLARET do.	[Jules Rousse & Co.]	,,	,,	9	,,
CHAMPAGNE do.	[Philippe Leon & Co.]	,,	,,	48	,,

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, 3rd April 1877.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned, Messrs. G. PRELLER & Co.'s CHOICE CLARETS:—

St. Julien	Qts.	Rs.	9	per doz.
Lormont	Pts.	,,	7	,,
Haut Margaux	Pts.	,,	7	,,
Chateau Belsir	Pts.	,,	8	,,
Chablis and Barsac	Pts.	,,	9	,,
Haut Barsac	Qts.	,,	16	,,
BRANDY—L. Béchadés	Qts.	,,	18	,,
CHAMPAGNES—Carte Blanche, A Collin	Qts.	,,	30	,,
DUTCH VALKER BEER	Qts.	,,	4	,,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.
From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—

Chateau de Francs	Rs. 14	per doz.	Qts.
Les Canons (Expected)	,, 18	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,	,,
Chateau Lafitte (Expected)	,, 28	,,	,,

HOCKS.
From G. M. Pabstmann Son, Mayence,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz.	Qts.
Deidesheimer	,, 17	,,	,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 22	,,	,,
Steinwein (in glass jugs)	,, 22	,,	,,
Hochheimer	,, 24	,,	,,
Ruedesheimer	,, 26	,,	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,	,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,	,,

CHAMPAGNE.

Real Eugene Clicquots, Reims	Rs. 40	per doz.	Qts.
do.	22-8	,,	Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s	Rs. 5-8	per doz.	Qts.
do.	3-4	,,	Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S BEER	,, 5	,,	Qts.
Do. do.	,, 3	,,	Pts.
NORWEGIAN BEER, at the reduced rate of	,, 5	,,	Qts.
BEST GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Ed. Richardson & Co., London, reduced rate.	,, 5	,,	Qts.
INDIA PALE ST PAULI BREWERY	,, 5-8	,,	Qts
Do. do	,, 3-8	,,	Pts.

BRANDY.

FROM and ROGEE'S 3 Stars, excellent quality ....Rs. 30 per doz. Qts

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, APRIL 16,
NO PERFORMANCE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 17th APRIL.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

BENEFIT OF
THE POPULAR PRIMA DONNA
MISS ELCIA MAY.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR P. E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
H. E. THE VICE-ADMIRAL
SIR R. J. MACDONALD, K.C.S.I.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE PRODUCED
DONIZETTI'S MILITARY OPERA,
THE
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
IN THREE ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

THE DUKE	Mr. J. Rollings.
TONIO	,, H. Vernon.
SERGEANT SULPICE	,, A. Plumpton.
HORTENSIUS	,, J. Batson.
CORPORAL	,, G. Dillon.
SERVANT	,, Fendon.
DUCHESS	,, G. Barker.
MARCHIONESS	Mrs. H. Vernon.
MARIE	Miss Elcia May.

SOLDIERS, &c.

Between the First and Second Acts
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM
TARANTELLE.............................C. Tasca.
And between the Second and Third Acts
FANTASIA ON "THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER" AND "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN" (for the left hand only) ....Coenen.

FAMILY PERFORMANCE.

THE ESPLANADE THEATRE.
THE NATUCK OOTAJUK MUNDLEE.
TO-DAY, MONDAY, THE 16TH APRIL.
REPRESENTATION IN GUZERATI OF THE ANCIENT AND WELL KNOWN HINDOO DRAMA,
"NUL DUMIANTI."

Reserved Seat	Rs. 2 0	Second Class	Rs. 0 12
Unreserved Seat	1 0	Third Class	0 8

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
S. S. EUROPA.

PASSENGERS per above steamer are requested to be on board not later than 11-30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, as she will sail at Noon punctually.

All heavy baggage should be sent off To-day or To-morrow at the latest

The Company's Steam Launch will run between the steamer and the Apollo Bunder from 9 o'clock for the convenience of Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by an EUROPEAN as MANAGER or ASSISTANT in a place of business. Has had ten years' experience in Mercantile and Trading Houses generally. Is also up to Newspaper work, either as Manager or Sub-Editor. Satisfactory references, and all other particulars furnished on application to "X. Y. Z.," care of the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette.*

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of THAKAR DYAL GOKU and THAKAR PURSHOTUM JAIRAM, (*alias* GULU,) of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on Trade and Business in Bombay under the Name and Style of THAKAR GOKU DONGERSEY, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of PRANJIVANDAS MAYARAM, CHUNILAL VENILAL and JAIKISONDAS KAHANDAS, all trading together in Bombay under the Name and Style of SHA PRANJIVANDAS GIRDHURLAL, was filed in this Honourable Court on the thirteenth day of April, instant, and whereas the said Thakar Dyal Goku and Thakar Purshotum Jairam (*alias* Gulu) have been this day duly adjudicated Insolvents under Section IX. of the Indian Insolvent Act Eleven and Twelve Victoria Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the Real and Personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of his Honourable Court. And that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from this date, file in my Office a schedule in the form in Schedule C, to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 13th day of April 1877.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 13th day of April 1877.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Russell's Work on H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' Tour in India, 2 vols., handsomely bound and Illustrated	26	4
Moore's Family Medicines for India 2nd edn., enlarged	6	4
Mackenzie's Royal Masonic Encyclopedia	13	4
Wright's History of Nepal	13	4
Maet's Biography of Dust	3	12
Lecky's European Morals, 2 vols	10	0
Statesman's Year Book 1877	6	12
Howarth's History of the Mongols from the 9th to the 19th Century, vol 1	17	8
Reynold's System of Medicine, 4th vol., containing Diseases of the Heart	15	12
Woodrow's Hints on Gardening in India, 2nd edn.	1	8
Work on Iron, Bridge and Roof Structures; by E. Matheson, new edition, 1877	9	8
Across Africa; by V. L. Cameron, 2 vols, Illustrated	20	0
Wallace's Russia, 2 vols, with Map	15	
Muir's Life of Mahomet from Original Sources	8	12
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor, new edition, 1876	11	4
Bissett's History of the Struggle for Parliamentary Government, 2 vols	15	0
Stubbs' History of the Organization, Equipment, and War Services of the Regiment of Bengal Artillery, 2 vols	20	0
Brown's Great Dionysiak Myth, vol 1	7	8
The Two Americas; an account of Sport and Travel; by Major Sir R. L. Price, Illustrated	11	4
Encyclopedia Britannica, new edition, vol 1 to 5 (Other volumes will follow)	93	12
Sport in many Lands; by H. A. L., the old Shikaree, 2 vols, contains 164 Illustrations	18	12
Daniell Deronda; by George Elliott, 4 vols	13	4
The City of Sunshine, a Novel; by A. Allardyce, 3 vols	16	0
Ancient Streets and Homesteads of England; by A. Rimmer, and an introduction by the Revd J. S. Howson, Illustrated	13	4
The Makers of Florence—Dante, Grotto, Savonarola and their City; by Mrs. Oliphant, Illustrated	13	4
Lee's Laws of British Shipping of Marine Insurance, new edition, 1877	11	4
Elliott's History of India, vol 7—The Mahomedan Period	13	4
Molesworth's History of England—1830 to 1874	4	12
The Discoveries of Prince Henry, the Navigator, and their Results; by R. H. Major	9	8
Authracite: its Constitution, Properties, manufacture, and Derivatives, including Artificial Alizarin Anthrapurpurin, &c.; by G. Aurbach, translated by W. Crookes	7	8
Drew's Northern Barrier of India: a popular account of the Jummoo and Cashmeer Territories, Illustrated	7	8
Stevens on the Stowage of Ships and their Cargoes, with information regarding Freights, Charter Parties, &c.	13	4
Our Trip to Burmah with Notes on that Country; by Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon, Illustrated	13	4
The Statesman's Year Book, 1877	6	12
The Atonement of Leam Dundas; by E. L. Linton	3	12
Fairbairn's Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History	5	12
Taylor's Confessions of a Thug and Tara, each	3	12
Blackmore's Cripps the Carrier, a Woodland Tale	3	12
Her Dearest Foe, a Novel; by Mrs. Alexander	3	12
Broughton's (Rhoda) Cometh up as a Flower, not Wisely, but Too Well, Red as a Rose is She, Nancy, Good-bye Sweetheart, each	3	12
Baird's American Cotton Spinner and Manager's and Carder's Guide	4	12
Bengall's Compendium of the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-European, Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin Languages	3	12
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A CONCERT will be given in the Town Hall on THURSDAY next, the 19th instant, at 5 P. M., on behalf of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE Tickets may be had of Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. Price Rs. 2 each.

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Share List and Rates of Exchange.
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A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

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BREAKS all Sizes, Table Breaks, Break Omnibus Chariot, Breaks, Hunting Breaks.
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DOG CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and break.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have CANCELLED all the POWERS OF ATTORNEY granted by me separately to Mr. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE and SHAPOORJEE RUSTOMJEE.

COWASJEE EDULJEE.

Colombo, 15th March 1877.

OLD SAILORS' HOME.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock (Noon) on SATURDAY, the 30th June 1877, for the PURCHASE of the OLD SAILORS' HOME on the Esplanade. Full particulars can be learnt on application to

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 12th April 1877.

BYCULLA CLUB.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the Club will be held in the Club House on SATURDAY, 28th April, at 6 P.M., to pass an amended edition of the Rules of the Club.

THE WIFE of a retired Officer residing at Sydenham, close to the Crystal Palace, is desirous of TAKING CHARGE of CHILDREN whose parents are in India, to be educated with her own. A Resident Governess kept. Highest references given and required. Address Mrs. FOSTER, The Jasmines, Silverdale, Sydenham.

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FORT PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTY per Share has been DECLARED for the year ending 31st December 1876, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, 10th April 1877.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE. The THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 7, Church Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April 1877 at 2 P. M. to transact the following business, viz:—

To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1876.

To declare a Dividend.

To appoint Directors in room of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election

To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th April 1877.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DAY to the 16th instant, both days inclusive.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 232 of 1876, (wherein ALBERT BIRMINGHAM MILLER Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM DE MONTE SINAES, an Insolvent, is Plaintiff, and FREDERICK JOHN FERGUSSON, the Official Trustee of Bengal, is Defendant) and dated the 3rd day of November 1876, the CREDITORS of the late Firm of Messrs. JOSEPH BARRETTO and SONS of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, who have executed a certain Trust Deed for the benefit of Creditors, dated the 10th day of March 1827, and expressed to be made between LUIS JOSEPH BARRETTO and EDWARD BRIGHTMAN surviving Members of the said Firm of Messrs. JOSEPH BARRETTO and SONS of the 1st part, JOHN PALMER, WILLIAM MSLIE, GEORGE BALLARD, WILLIAM MELVILLE, and ROBERT BROWNE of the 2nd part, and the several persons, Creditors of the said LUIS JOSEPH BARRETTO and EDWARD BRIGHTMAN who by themselves or their respective Attorneys should execute the said Indenture of the 3rd part and all other persons claiming to be interested in the said Trust Deed are on or before SATURDAY, the 28th day of July 1877 to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court in its Original Side their Names, Addresses and Descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every Creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the Judge for the time being exercising Original Jurisdiction in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 11th day of August 1877, at 11 of the clock in the Forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

DIGNAM & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The 16th March 1877.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000.

With power to increase, to be raised in 500 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each, payable as follows:—

Rs. 250 on application.
Rs. 250 on allotment.

(Further Calls will be made at such times as the Directors may decide.)

Six per cent. per annum will be charged on all over-due Calls.

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DIRECTORS.
Colonel A. Cory, Lahore.
G. E. Coates, Esq., Ferozepore.
D. P. Masson, Esq., Manager Punjab Bank Limited, Lahore.
Rai Mela Ram.
Lalla Chota Lall.

MANAGER.
Thomas Russell, Esq.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.
Andrew Dalgliesh, Esq.

STANDING COUNSEL.
C. H. Spitta, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.

SECRETARY AND ACCOUNTANT.
W. D. Henry, Esq.

BANKERS.
The Punjab Bank Limited.—Rawul Pindi, Lahore, Mooltan and Murree.

OUTLINE OF PROSPECTUS.

I.—The Company is formed with the object of taking over and developing the business of a private partnership, which, under the name of the Central Asian Trading Company, has during the last three years been engaged in trade with Eastern Turkistan, Ladak and Kashmir.

II.—The Good-Will, Trade Mark, Bond of Agreement with the Kashmir authorities, and other privileges of the old Company, will be taken over by the new Company at a valuation of 10 per cent. premium upon the paid up capital of the venture—to Rs. 17, 00, in fully paid up shares of the new Company, and by so doing the new Company will in no way be concerned with the Assets or Liabilities of the old Company.

III.—The results of the old Company's trading transactions with Yarkund afford good grounds for believing a highly profitable trade can be carried on with the Central Asian, Punjab, Kashmir, and Ladak markets.

IV.—Several members of the old Company join the new Company, and they further permit their Manager, and Assistant Manager, in the old Company to take service with the new Company.

V.—Only two-thirds of the entire Company's stated capital will be issued at present in shares, and the Board reserve the right to issue further shares until such time as the development of the Company's working make it advisable to do so.

VI.—The business of the Company will also include trading with any other city in India, and permit of its produce being sent into the American, Chinese, Australian, Continental, and English markets, or any other market where a profitable return is obtainable.

VII. The Head Office of the Company will be at Lahore (with Warehouses at Srinagar and Leh), where further information regarding the trade and prospects of the Company may be obtained on application to the Manager, Mr. T Russell.

VIII.—Applications for shares will be received by the Managers of the Punjab Bank, Limited, at their various offices, as well as by the Manager of the Company at his office in Lahore up to the 30th of April.

THOMAS RUSSELL, Manager,
Central Asian Trading Company, Limited,

Lahore, the February 1877.

To
The MANAGER.

Dear Sir

I beg to enclose the sum of Rs. as the application deposit for Shares in the Central Asian Trading Company, "Limited," and bind myself to accept the number of Shares now applied for, or any less number that may be allotted to me, in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company.

Yours faithfully,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 14TH APRIL 1877.

CONSOLS on Friday declined from 96 to 95⅞ and French Rentes from 107⅞ to 107⅛, and this morning, owing as Reuter says to a war panic, the quotations have receded to 95¼ and 105⅜ respectively. These figures of themselves would be sufficient to show that grave apprehensions of war are entertained in London, and in conjunction with the press messages published in another column, leave no reasonable doubt that actual hostilities if not already broken out, cannot be postponed beyond a few days or perhaps hours. Hitherto, however critical the situation might appear, there was always some chance of it being tided over as it had been so often before by negotiation; but, with the authoritative statement from the English Government, that diplomacy has tried its utmost and failed to bring about even a hope of peace, we may accept an immediate declaration of war as inevitable. The produce markets have pointed to this result for some days past. Wheat and Seeds have been steadily, and, of late, rapidly advancing in price, while Cotton and other articles likely to be similarly affected have declined with equal rapidity.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was dull, sales 10,000 bales, spot prices being unchanged with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. per lb in Mid. Orleans, and to-day's report is again dull, sales only 4,000 bales, prices being quoted the same. For arrivals we learn by private advices quotations are quite nominal, and it is very evident that until the market has settled down to a war level, we are not likely to see much business doing. Piece Goods in Manchester are flat with a decline of 1½d. per piece in 9 lbs. and 3d. per piece in 11 lbs. Shirtings, other prices being unaltered. The New York telegrams report no change in rates, ready Mid. Uplands being still at 11⅜ cents per lb. The American crop figures to date show the following comparisons:—

	1877.	1876.	187 .
Week's Receipts	22,000	43,000	37,000
" Exports to U. K.	27,000	46 000	16 000
" " to Continent.	34,000	14,000	9,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,763,000	3,857,000	3,260,000
" Exports to U. K. "	1,681,000	1,639 000	1,459,300
" " to Continent "	838,000	1,062,000	710,000
" Stock at the ports	640,000	584 000	551,000

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th instant compares with the corresponding date of the two previous years as follows:—

	1877.	1876	1875.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,920 000	2,879,550	2,776,170
" " " Surats	392,000	425,080	762,820

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,124,000	926,370	873,640
Do. London	37,000	55,900	162,520
American Afloat	172,500	288,000	206,000
E. Indian "	137,000	102,000	238,000
	1,470,500	1,372,270	1,480,160
Price of Mid. Orleans	6 5-16d.	6⅜d.	8 3-16d.
" Fair Dhollera	5d.	4 9-16d.	5 5-16d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	2 1-16d.	2⅞d.

Coffee in London yesterday was unchanged as also Cocoanut Oil. Linseed, both Bombay and Calcutta, has advanced 1s. 6d. per quarter; Rapeseed, both Ferozepore and Calcutta, 6d. per quarter. Wheat has risen 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Bar Silver Reuter still quotes at 54½d. per oz. notwithstanding the advance in exchange which has taken place here.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been stronger than ever and rates have advanced ⅛d. in Bank and 3 16d. per rupee in Private Bills. The cause is still the same—extreme scarcity in money and to all appearance it must continue for some little time longer, as not only are business requirements large in comparison with the funds at the disposal of the Banks, but it is currently reported that Government withdrawals are likely to be on a heavy scale not only for famine purposes, but in anticipation of disturbances on the North-West Frontier. A few weeks, however, will probably serve to attract increased supplies of money while trade requirements at the same time will begin to contract, and that this is the general impression may be inferred from the fact that the Banks are unwilling sellers but ready buyers for future delivery at about one per cent. under current rates. We quote now in London:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9¼d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 9-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 9 9 16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 9⅝d.	"

On Calcutta the quotation for demand drafts may be given at par but the market is irregular. For 60 days' sight the nearest rate is 2 per cent discount, at which bills are said to have been placed in the Bazaar, but the Presidency Banks still refrain from buying.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has undergone a rapid decline to-day owing to the unfavourable aspect of political affairs, combined with the tightness of money. There are numerous sellers and no buyers, and prices are quite irregular. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 96¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 96½ Fives-and-a half, Rs. 100¼.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been dull in the extreme and rates are lower all round. Bank of Bombays have declined 1¼ per cent. G. I. P. Railway stock is Rs. 10 per £20 lower. Mofussil Company's shares have declined Rs. 15. In Land Companies the only change noted is a reduction of Rs. 5 per share in Colabas. Spinning and Weaving Companies have been quite out of request and quotations are fully Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share lower all round. Bombay Burmah Trading Company's shares are Rs. 15 lower.

COTTON has been more depressed to-day than has yet been the case, sellers having apparently at last begun to take alarm at the position of things at Home. Prices have given way Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy, but even at this reduction we are still considerably above Liverpool arrival quotations and buyers, therefore, have no inducement to operate. We now quote:—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready		Rs. 193	per Candy	f. p.	
Good Akote & Omra	"	178	"	"	
F. G. F. do.	"	175	"	"	
G. F. do.	"	172	"	"	
Good Dhollera	May	180	"	"	
F. G. F. do.	"	175	"	"	
G. F. do.	"	172	"	"	

FREIGHTS, although a trifle steadier, are still very dull. By steamer for Liverpool £1 15 is the current quotation and by sailing vessel £2-1 3 to £2-2-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are very flat and we have not heard of any transactions of importance. Prices still tend downwards and the market seems unlikely to improve now during the remainder of the season unless matters at Home undergo a change.

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE SCHOONER MAHI, 110 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Cochin (March 24th), with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AVA, 1,708 tons, Captain C. M. H. Day, sailed on the 14th instant for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. WIKHAM, 1,124 tons, Captain E. Brown, sailed on the 14th instant for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S s. s. SATURNO, Captain A. Leva, from Trieste, left Suez for Bombay on the evening of 13th instant.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain Gammon, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and forty-eight deck passengers.

THE s. s. COMMONWEALTH, 1,225 tons, Captain A. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Sunderland via Aden, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s. s. ROBINIA, 1,181 tons, Captain T. Jones, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant, from Shields (March 10th), with a cargo of 2,191 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE SHIP CARRIE CLARK, 1,224 tons, Captain J. A. Storer, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Calcutta (February 12th), via Callicut and Tellicherry, with Mr. Monett as a passenger, and general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT SERVICE DALHOUSIE, 1,060 tons, Captain H. Morland, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Aden (April 5th), with the following passengers:—Mrs. Morland and child, Captain Hennell, Captain Quarry, Lieutenant Hassard, Surgeon Hinds Deputy Assistant Comy McMillan, and 147 men of 66th Regiment, details and followers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. MEDINA, 523 tons, Captain E. H. Russell, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—The Right Revd. Bishop Caldwell and servant, Col. Gordon, Mr. Bell, Mr. H. B. Christie, Mr. H. B ll and servant, Major Franks and servant, Mr. Thomas Powell, and twenty-one deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin, Mar 24.
	Carrie Clark	Storer	Calcutta, Feb 12.
14	I G S Dalhousie	Morland	Aden, Apr 5.
	Robinia (s)	Jones	Shields, Mar 10.
	Commonwealth (s)	Smith	Sunderland, Mar 1.
	Pehlwan (s)	Gammon	Carwar.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destinations
14	Petersburg (s)	Bernetron	Dunkirk.
	Wikham (s)	Brown	Liverpool.
	Ava (s)	Day	Rangoon.
	Medina (s)	Russell	Coast and Calcutta.
15	Assiria (s)	Bosetti	Genoa, &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Commonwealth, to Antwerp.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.
Schooner Mahi, to Cochin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.			
10	Hydrabad	Holmwood	Melbourne, Feb 4.
11	Eldorado (s)	Kerr	Malta, Mar 8.
	San Joaquin	White	Boston, Dec 6.
	Gem	Colt	Boston, Dec 5.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.			
10	Commilla (s)		
	Euxine (s)		
	Darien (s)		
	Meinam (s)		
	Jumna		
12	Coryia (s)		
	Reliance (s)		
	Britannia		

PASSENGERS.

Per Hydrabad—Mrs Holmwood and 2 children, Mr G Cavanagh, Mr H Vanrenan, Ah Men, Ah Sing, Ah Singh, Ap Kee, Messrs Collsel, Elias, Hicks, and John Richardson.

Per Eldorado—Mrs Irvine, child and ayah, Mrs Perrin, Mr W Wright, Mr W L Milne, Mr Strachan, Miss L Wright, Mrs Lindsay and ayah, Mr W Paulson, Dr Lewso, Major Campbell, Mr De Lessert, Miss Williamson, Mr J Dinsworth, Mr J Ramage, Mr C Bennett, Mr L Middleton, Mrs Atkinson, and Mr J Mackinnon.

Per San Joaquin—Mr Francis Maguire.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Apr.		
11	Khandalla (s)	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.		
12	Mauri	Burmah.
	Trafalgar (s)	Rangoon.
	Timor (s)	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Per s s Khandalla—From Rangoon to Madras—Major Hamilton, one lady and child, Mr and Mrs Haller and two children. From Vizagapatam—Surgeon Price. From Coconada—Lieut Campbell.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P and O S Indus—From Madras to Calcutta—Miss Hoore and servant, Miss Gray, Mr J Browne and servant, Mr J M Hemming, Mr A B Cobb.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 14.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot s—6 packages gas oil, Grindley, Groom and Co; 311 cases window glass, Abdoolall Noorbhoy.

Parsee s—8 casks glassware, Tyeballi Sumsoodin; 60 cases eau de Cologne, H Closon and Co; 15 cases brandy, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 14 cases clocks, Hajee Cosman Tarmahomed.

Gwalior s—34 cases candles, Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randaria and Co; 20 cases soap, David Sassoon and Co; 80 cases writing and 8 boxes coloured papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 4 cases foolscap and 4 bales hand paper, Hajee Joonus Hajee Essac; 1 cask emerald green, 25 kegs white lead and 25 drums linseed oil, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy; 4 casks hardware, Esmalljee Essoobhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—101 boxes candles, Manockjee Bhicajee; 1 cask nails and 9 casks hardware, Hassmally Lalmeya.

Cella s—778 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolhoosein Heptoola and Co.

Childwall s—250 bundles hoop iron, Bhimjee Toolseedass.

Zent s—401 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aldergrove—125 bales cotton, Cooverjee Liladhur.

Khersonese—8 bales hides, Mahamedally Abdoola and Co.

Ty honus—229 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manchund; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Mercia s—54 bales hemp, Joonas Tyebjee and Co; 29 bales Morarjee Tezpall; 100 bales wool, Nensee Megjee; 51 bales cotton Kessowjee Ramjee.

Europa s—634 cwts nuxvomica and 37 cwts bebdenuts, Lilladhur Purshotum; 6 bales wool, Dewjee Premjee; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 200 bales cotton, Vussonjee Morarjee; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 24 bales cotton, Tockersee Jevraj.

Trentham Hall s—1,867 packages wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 100 bales cotton waste, and 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 31 bales cotton; J C Bushby and Co; 200 bales cotton Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Newark—200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Stag s—4,000 cwts linseed Killick, Nixon and Co.

Siam s—1 case shawls, Framjee Sands and Co; 2 cases shawls, Hajee Mahamed Raja Sherajee; 7 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co; 1 case shawls, Sawoomull Sobharam; 21 cases shawls, Sewnath Panslall; 4 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 16 boxes silver coins, The C M Bank of J L and China; 9 cases shawls, Toolseedas Manoredass; 3 cases shawls, Bhoychund Viordhan; 1 case shawls, Nundram Bezraj; 9 cases shawls, Joovareemal Dulsookroy.

Naples s—6 bales hides, Suckoor Futtabhoy; 18 bales hides, Allarukhia Sazon; 6 bales hides, Allarukhia Nuthoo; 560 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

Malwa s—8 bales hides, Suckoor Futtabhoy.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Fluellin—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Viola—600 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Bargamy—25,714 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Clydesdale—75 cwts B horns, George, Lockhart and Co.

Eleono—500 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co.

City of Dunedin—1,875 cwts pepper, Vinay and Co; 160 cwts bones, Abdoola Moosa.

Stornaway—320 cwts. B horns, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Parsee s—400 cwts B horns, A Blascheck and Co; 24,107 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Siam s—300 cwts gingellyseed and 600 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Assiria s—13 bags dye stuffs, W Nicol and Co; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Gwalior s—45 cases sharkfins, 5 cases fishmaws and 3 bundles E teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 66 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhucan; 24 bales cotton, Peerbhoy Assur; 15 bales twist, S. N. Talatee; 75 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 14 chests opium, Hurnaram Maneckram; 160 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 29 chests opium, Jairez Peerbhoy; 231 chests opium, David Sassoon, and Co; 25 bales twist, The A S and W Co; 15 bales twist, Tapidass Varidass and Co; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 cwts G horns, Ludhabhoy Ebram; 18½ chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—35 chests opium, Khemchdass Hurmookroy; 30 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 29 chests opium, Jusraz Chitram; 51 chests opium, Hurnaram Manuckram.

HIGH COURT.—16TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)
For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

In person—Moortana Hurryram vs Khoja Mamally Nanjee.

On Judges Summons referred from Chambers.

17-77—Ardaser and H—Bhicaijee vs Pestonjee Hormusjee S—M M Munshi.

LONG CAUSES.

188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence and others—Jefferson and Payne.

229-76—L Fletcher—Nameebai vs Pudma Maloo—Balcrishna and B.

660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Escobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

?8-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdool Raman Allarockia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaik Ally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.

653-76—Balkrishna and B—Eduljee Cursetjee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN).
For Judgment.

316-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Cursondass Vullubdass vs Davall Ruttonsey and another—Jefferson and Payne.

490-76—In person—Dhondee Chandrojee vs Bhimbai widow—N N Kothare.

LONG CAUSES.

269-76—In person (Pauper)—Dinoo and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee B—Prescot and Winter.

244-77—R Skipsey—J J Boccaro and another vs J Poccaro and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

467-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Sumsoodeen Cassumjee—N N Kothare.

392-76—J C Cama—Heerjivun Mooljee vs Ludha Cullianjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 12.

Keily, Capt, Bombay P W D, on leave, from Hydrabad.

APRIL 13.

Fulton, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Preston, Lieut, Bengal 73rd Regt, on leave, from Subathoo.
Kerr, Lieut Col, Bengal 10th Hussars, on leave, from Muttra.
Cavendish, Lieut, Bengal 10th Hussars, on leave, from Muttra.
Carry, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave.

APRIL 14.

Hennell, Capt, Bombay 5th Regt N I, on leave, from Aden.
Tanner, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 13

Macdonel, Capt, Madras R A, on leave, to Matheran.
Hunter, Lieut, Madras R A, on leave, to Matheran.
Moore, Actg Dy Surg Genl, Bombay I M D, on duty, to Deolalee.

APRIL 14.

Werge, Lieut, Bombay 11th Regt N I, on leave, to Mahableshwar.

APRIL 15.

Preston, Lieut, Bengal 73rd Regt, on leave, to England.
Kerr, Lieut Col, Bengal 10th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Bell, Lieut and Adjt, Bengal 6th Regt, on leave, to England.
Sheppard, Surg Major, Bengal M D, on leave, to England.
Cavendish, Lieut, Bengal 10th Hussars, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 14th April, 1877.

The C-in-C is pleased to direct that on the occasion of inspection and review, battalions, preparatory to marching past in quarter distance columns, will change ranks instead of countermarching as provided for in Part VI, "Marching Past" of the Field Exercises.

2. With reference to G O C 508, 23rd August 1876, wing officers of Native Infy Regts, not being Adjts or Qr Mr. shall invariably dismount and take command of the two leading right half companies of half battalions, on the caution "Form for Attack."

The following Extracts from the "London Gazette," dated 6th March 1877, are published:—

3rd Hussars—Capt Charles E Nettles retires on full-pay, dated 7th March 1877.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Maj Charles Thomas Haig (late Bombay), to be Lieut-Col, vice Brevet Col R S Sellon, deceased, dated 23rd January 1877.

Capt Alexander Reginald Seton (late Bombay), to be Maj, vice C T Haig, dated 23rd Jan 1877.

11th Foot—Lt Col and Brevet Col William Henry Crompton-Stansfields retires on half-pay, dated 7th March 1877.

Maj William Dutton Naper retires from the service, receiving the value of his Commission, dated 7th March 1877.

83rd Foot—Lt William Stewart to be Capt, vice G E S Cartwright, retired, dated 10th Feb 1877.

BREVET.

Capt Charles E Nettles, 3rd Hussars, to have the honorary rank of Maj upon retiring on full-pay, dated 7th March 1877.

That part of G O C 186, 21st March appointing Col Chessbyre Offg Commdt 16th N I is cancelled.

With reference to G G O No 272 of 11th instant, the undermentioned medical officers are placed on general duty and posted to the circles stated opposite their respective names:—

Surg-Maj S A Lithgow, Poona Circle.
Surg-Maj J Bonneyman, Poona Circle.
Surg-Maj R W Forsayeth, Mhow Circle.

These officers will travel by rail and dak under clause I, para 160 Transport Regulations, part II.

With reference to G O C No 219 of 4th inst the undermentioned medical officer was also appointed for duty with troops proceeding to England on the 12th Inst.

Surg W J Fawcett.

Surg J E V Foss, MD, Army Medical Dept, is transferred from Poona circle to general duty, Presidency circle.

Maj G G H Fulton, S C, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 9th April 1877.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard test.—

Capt W H Auchinleck, and Gunner W Groves, 3rd Batt 6th Bgde R A.

Lt J T Bury, 2nd Batt 6th Bgde R A.

Sergt J King and Hospital Sergt E J Conolly, 2nd Batt 11th Foot.

The following Order is confirmed:—

16th Regt N I—Regtl Order dated 31st March 1877, appointing Lt F S Iredell offg 2nd in Comd to officiate as Commdt; Maj W G Trevor offg Wing Comdr to officiate as 2nd in Comd, Capt J R Watson Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer Comdr, and Lt H G T Welch Wing Officer to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement in succession to Col Cahusac proceeding on furlough.

With reference to G O C N 199 24th March Capt Erskine was appointed Offg 3rd Sqdn Comdr Poona Horse in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

9th Lancers—Lt E E Shearburn, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medl Board.

11th Hussars—Maj A P Garnett and Lt C V Verelst, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medl Board.

5th Foot (1st Batt.)—Capt W C Ormond, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medl Board.

8th Foot (1st Batt)—Capt G S Wheeley and Lt R Oakeley, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation to appear before a Medl Board.

17th Foot (1st Batt)—Capt G Edwards, to England, overland, from date of embarkation to appear before a Medl Board.

22nd Foot (2nd Batt)—Lt W F Cartes, to England, per troopship from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medl Board.

25th Foot (1st Batt)—Lt J B Thompson, to England per troopship from date of embarkation to appear before a Medl Board.

44th Foot—Capt W Odell, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medl Board.

59th Foot—Capt L A Pawys, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation to appear before a Medl Board.

66th Foot—Lt T G Parcly, to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of embarkation to appear before a Medl Board.

72nd Highlanders—Lt Col M De la P Beresford to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation to appear before a Medl Board.

Rifle Brigade (4th Batt)—Maj H Wood, to England, per troopship from date of embarkation to appear before a Medical Board.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1495 Circassian, Pottinger—Liverpool, Sept. 14—Missing.
695 Windermere, Man—Antwerp, October 18.
1255 Dominion, Heselton—Liverpool, November 4.
635 Jalawar, Chilton—Liverpool, November 13.
600 Sarah Scott, Estall—Sunderland, November 17.
1164 Europa, Thesen—Hull, Nov. 18.
1117 Helen Scott, Parsons—Liverpool, Nov. 22—Sailed from Holyhead, Dec. 2.
1198 Cartvale, Hogg—Shields, Nov. 22.
1139 Marathon, Jones—Cardiff, Dec. 1.
1000 Carnegie, Smith—Glasgow, December 5.
997 Ariadne, Hilton—Greenock, December 5.
1357 Mornington, Roberts—Liverpool, Dec. 7.
708 Argyleshire, Laird—Glasgow, Dec. 8.
865 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Sunderland, Dec. 9—Sailed from Shields Dec. 6.
1199 Kilkerran, Lowe—Liverpool, Dec. 11.
1276 Benefactress, Shiellan—Cardiff, Dec. 13.
679 Antofagasta, Halliday—London, Dec. 13.
344 Forest Grove, Pearson—Wear, Dec. 25.
1380 East Lothian, Hamilton—Glasgow, December 25.
1470 Knight Companion, Yeo—Liverpool, December 27—Sailed from Holyhead Jan. 2.
491 Black Watch, Kerrish—London, viâ Cape Town, Dec. 29.
997 County of Forfar, Stewart—Glasgow, January 4.
323 M. A. Evans, Phillips—Liverpool, Jan. 11.
794 Lanarkshire, Wilkie—Glasgow, January 11.
953 Norfolk, Horn—Tyne, Jan. 11—Put back Jan. 15; sailed January 26.
913 Serica, Mathews—Liverpool, January 12.
1495 Stockbridge, Lane—London, January 13.
720 Dunphaile Castle, Hilden—London, January 19.
782 St. Nicholas, Hill—Liverpool, January 22.
1287 Annot Lyle, English—Liverpool, January 26.
782 St. Andrew, McLean—Liverpool, January 26.
967 Sheila, Mosher—London, viâ Newport, Jan. 26—Left Newport March 21.
1636 County of Inverness—McKenzie—Glasgow, January 29.
1184 Winged Hunter, Parmo—Cardiff, January 31.
900 Gaetanino, Cicconardi—Antwerp, February 5.
— Glandinorwig, Lewis—Wear, February 8.
1413 Tobique, Davis—Liverpool, February 17.
1295 Whittier, Swap—Belfast, via Cardiff, Feb. 22—Left Cardiff March 20.
819 Inveravon, Thomas—London, February 27.
1296 Amoor, Evans—Liverpool, February 28.
1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—Liverpool, March 2.
1378 Atmosphere, Wright—Liverpool, March 4.
— Gamecock, Hardy—New York, March 5.
1026 Burmah, Crocket—Liverpool, March 6.
1239 Magdala, Jones—Cardiff, March 15.
1022 Berteaux, Post—Liverpool, March 17.
1401 Frank Hunt, Evans—Cardiff, March 17.
1392 Alice D. Cooper, Humphrey—Liverpool, March 19.
— J. Avery—March 19.
1392 Premier, M'Gilvey—Liverpool, March 20.
899 Marlborough, Sampson—London, loading.
1395 Lucy A. Nickels, Nickels—Liverpool, loading.
1236 Annie Frost, Welburn—Liverpool, loading.
713 Mutlah, Farquhar—Liverpool, loading.
1047 Beau Monde, Hawkins—Liverpool, loading.
1030 Carim, Hognander—Boston, loading.
1293 Harriet H. M'Gilvery, Blake—Liverpool, loading.
954 Iris, Evans—Liverpool, loading.
1413 Hahnemann, Thomson—Liverpool, loading.
1330 Saratoga, Kandall—New York, loading.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, April 13th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·818
Temperature of the Air	84·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·742
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	77·7
General Direction of wind	WNW, SSE, WNW, NW, NNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	301.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—

  Latest Telegrams.
  English Political and Social Letter.
  English Military Letter.
  English Commercial Letter.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief, by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian*

MESSRS. WALTON AND LYSNAR,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NIMMO—April 13th, at Rajkote, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Nimmo, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

BUTCHER—March 17th, at Ootacamund, William, third son of the late Lieut. Colonel J. E. Butcher, of the Madras Army, from the effects of an accident whilst out shooting, age 31 Madras papers please copy.

SHROFF—April 15th, at Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee's Bungalow, Gowalia Tank Road, Eduljee Cursetjee Manockjee Shroff, aged 78 years. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence at 8 o'clock this morning.

SUBAWALLA—April 14th, at Colaba, Mr. Dadabhoy Cooverjee Subawalla, the son of Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, Chief Magistrate at Baroda, and son-in-law of Mr. Ruttonjee Furdoonjee Parak. The usual ceremony of the third day will take place this afternoon at 3 P. M. at Colaba.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHICHELE-PLOWDEN—April 7th, at Peshawur, the wife of Capt. Trevor Chichele-Plowden, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

MARTIN—April 8th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Thomas Martin, M. I. C. E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BATHIE—ROLLO—April 6th, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. M. Thompson, Wilmot Bathie, to Maud Isabel Rollo.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877.

ALTHOUGH no tidings have yet reached Bombay of the issue of a Russian declaration of war, the telegrams received during the last two or three days show that all hope of the maintenance of peace has now been abandoned. The statement Mr. Gathorne Hardy is reported to have made in the House of Commons on Friday evening, that "England's last word "in the matter, which would be in "favour of peace, had not yet been "uttered," appears to be set aside by the formal announcement made the next day to the Turkish Ambassador by Lord Derby, that "he failed to 'see by what further steps the British Ministry "could avert war." Turkey, indeed, could not have anticipated that England would make any fresh diplomatic effort to prevent a rupture, for the terms of her final communication to Montenegro left no room for the possible renewal of negotiations, and Russia had distinctly pledged herself to go to war in defence of Montenegro. The armies on both sides are now taking up their positions for the opening of the campaign; but a month will probably elapse before hostilities commence, as it will take Russia that time to march her troops from Kischeneff to the Danube. The Roumanian troops we may expect to see incorporated with the Russian army.

The most significant telegram, however, in to-day's news, for England and India, is the announcement that Persia has already entered the field as an ally of Russia by laying claim to Bagdad. The English Ministry has declared that it will not make war on Turkey, "who has "done England no wrong," but the question must now be considered if the English rulers of India can afford to remain quiet while Persia seizes Bagdad and helps to break up the Turkish Empire in Asia. We hold that they cannot; and, if the news of Persia's intentions is confirmed, Admiral Macdonald will probably soon receive orders to proceed up the Persian Gulf with all the ships of war under his command, in charge of a fleet of transports conveying a military force which will be landed at Mohammerah and ordered to prevent the Persians from invading Turkey in Asia.

THE projected railway from Goa to Belgaum turns out to be a much less creditable enterprise than it was at first supposed to be. Instead of offering to construct the line at their own expense and risk, the promoters of the scheme want a dividend guaranteed by the British Government; and this they are not at all likely to get, as, if a guarantee is required, the line from the interior to the British port of Carwar would naturally be preferred by our Government to the Goa line. This part of the proposed new treaty will probably, therefore, be dropped. As to the chance that Goa may be bought by England, we fear it is very remote. It is only powerful States that can afford to part with territory; a small State like Portugal as a matter of course clings jealously to possessions which bear witness to her former greatness. An offer to purchase the Portuguese dominions in India was made a few years ago by the British Government; but the Portuguese Ministry, though favourable to the transaction, avowed that they dared not for their lives recommend the nation to sell an inheritance associated with the brightest era in the history of Portugal. The English were far too liberal in giving back to Portugal at the peace of 1815 the Portuguese possessions in India, which they had held throughout the war with France; but, this restitution having once been made, they cannot now be so ungenerous as to bring pressure to bear on Portugal in order to get it revoked.

THE vehement rejoinder which Dr. Cornish, the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, has made to Sir Richard Temple's comments on his former report regarding the condition of the labourers on Famine relief works in that Presidency, is evidently written in a spirit of partisanship which must impair its value in the opinion of all unbiassed persons. The great mistake the Famine Delegate committed on entering the Madras Presidency was that he did not at once take Dr. Cornish into his confidence and consult him about the rations to be given to the people. For the Doctor had years ago made an elaborate report to the Secretary of State on the necessity of improving the existing jail diets, because he was convinced that the heavy mortality in our "jails was in a great measure due to bad "and unscientific feeding;" and it was too much to expect that he would remain silent when Sir Richard Temple had the audacity to express his belief that the ordinary labourer in this country can and does, as a rule, live on less food than is now liberally allowed to prisoners in Indian jails. Dr. Cornish naturally was determined that the authority of his report and his reputation must be maintained, at whatever cost to the Indian taxpayer; and, as all the Madras officials are intensely annoyed at the intrusion of the Famine Delegate and would not be sorry to see his mission end in an ignominious failure, the Doctor, in coming forward to defend his own views as to the proper amount of a subsistence wage, is really the champion of a great confederation of men animated by local prejudice and wounded vanity. The tone of popular feeling in Madras may be inferred from the wild delight with which the local papers hail what they call the "complete and ignominious overthrow of the Famine Delegate" by their own representative Doctor; and it seems to us, we confess, that at Madras Sir Richard Temple has not had fair play. Strangely enough, the Madras journalists overlook the confession made by Dr. Cornish himself that, with the relief now given to children, the 1½ anna wage is equivalent to what he would have himself allowed. We are not competent to discuss the question, which is one for experts alone to determine, of the quantity of nitrogenous food a man in this country ought to consume each day; and we should prefer to base our opinion as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the 1½ anna a day wage on the recorded results of the experience acquired during the last three months in both Madras and Bombay. Dr. Cornish seems to have confined his observations to the condition of the people in the relief camps round about the city of Madras; and the possibility that the high rate of mortality on which he lays so much stress may have been due to mismanagement or to some special circumstances of soil or infectious disease, was not taken into account in his calculations. So, again, when he weighed some prisoners against some people from a Famine relief work, and found that the former outweighed the latter, it would be necessary to know how the specimens on either side were selected before accepting the result as conclusive evidence that the labourers on the relief works are wasting away for want of food. A wider survey is called for than Dr. Cornish has attempted, and even on the field he has chosen we should prefer the evidence of an impartial observer to that of a medical man who has a theory to make out and who is evidently beside himself with indignation at the audacity of Sir Richard Temple in ridiculing his pretensions to scientific eminence.

Now, it is within our knowledge that Dr. Townsend, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Government of India, has declared himself satisfied with the condition of the people—some 35,000—whom he saw, and that he does not think the rates of wages should be increased. So far as this Presidency is concerned, we publish to-day a fresh supply of evidence to show that there is no foundation for the tales of unrelieved destitution with which the public patience is persistently abused. The Collector of Rutnagherry has disposed of some of the wanton and wicked fabrications circulated by native agitators with the view of creating a belief that the Famine is much worse than it really is, and that the Government is remorselessly letting the people die off by thousands rather than spend enough money to keep them alive. Destitute refugees, it was alleged, were making their way down the coast from Bombay by hundreds a day; but prompt and strict inquiry showed that not one destitute person from Bombay had passed through the Rutnagherry districts. What mischievous stories, again, were put forth a few weeks ago about the appalling destitution prevailing among the thousands of poor wretches who had fled into Bombay from the Deccan! Yet now Dr. Blaney who has seen so much of these people, writes:—"Others may have attributed the fever to the "existence of famine in the Deccan or else "where; I could not have done so, for there "were no facts before me to connect the fever "with destitution; on the contrary, after care "fully investigating the history of more than "a hundred cases of fever, and taking careful "clinical notes of more than fifty cases, I "could not find a single instance in which "there was destitution at the time of the "occurrence of fever." We have already referred to Dr. Hewlett's satisfactory report on the excellent condition of the people employed on the Civil Agency works at Sholapore; and to-day we have the testimony of the Collector, Mr. Percival, that "the system (of low wages) "is being carefully and successfully worked," and that no deaths from starvation have occurred at the station. We agree with the Collector that the private charity which is attracting thousands of wretched-looking people to Sholapore, and which thus keeps up an appearance of want and suffering that strikes the eye of a casual visitor, is "highly commend- "able, though indiscriminate." The Famine in the Deccan has really reached but a comparatively small proportion of the population and it is pleasant to note that the well-to do are gladly helping their neighbours. The indefatigable Sanitary Commissioner has, since he left Sholapore, inspected the labourers on the Neera Canal works; and it will be seen that he speaks of their physique as "very fair," and in many cases above the average. The "children "appeared merry and well looked after." Such remarks as these are, we believe, applicable generally to the people receiving relief from the State in this Presidency. All the officers of the Bombay Government are as much on the alert as they can possibly be, and the organization for meeting the necessities of the people was never so strong and complete as it is at the present moment. Wherever cases requiring exceptional treatment arise, they are promptly met and provided for, and everything seems to be going on quietly and well. The arrangements in Kaladghi got out of gear for a time, but this mishap has been remedied, and in Dharwar Mr. Richey is now dealing successfully with the troublesome immigrants—mere bands of wandering mendicants—who have lately infested that collectorate. We say, then, that in Bombay the new Famine policy is successfully worked; and this fact inclines us to believe that its failure in Madras must be owing to other causes than the insufficiency of the wages allowed by the State. We shall probably get more light thrown on the subject in Sir Richard Temple's reply to Dr Cornish's rejoinder; for the Madras papers are making a great mistake in supposing that their champion has finally overthrown the Famine Delegate.

REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURERS ON THE NIRA CANAL WORKS.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1877.

LETTER from the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, No. F.—74, dated Camp Diwond, 7th April 1877.

Reports inspection of the Nira Canal works on 5th April; found the general *physique* of the men employed to be very fair—some extremely muscular, well formed and sturdy, and perfectly well nurtured; these were, as a rule, Mahrattas, but the lower caste people, especially the Mhars and Mhangs, showed signs of having wasted, though they seemed to be recovering and picking up; children appeared merry and well looked after. Visited the encampment of the work-people, and commends the very great care taken by Mr. Whiting in every detail connected with the well-being of the people, as well as the kindly interest taken both by him and Mr. Larken to promote the comfort and welfare of the labourers. No difficulty is felt in getting the people to fill in the earth trenches for night soil, and trusts that this simple system may be adopted in every village in the Presidency as the safest way of disposal of the night-soil trouble. Visited the Canal works at Jehwoor, where most of the labourers are immigrants from Sholapur, Indapur, Pandharpur &c., some of whom had a most miserable appearance, though by judicious treatment, by work, and food they were fast picking up strength. Reports in strong terms against Mr. DeCosta, in medical charge of the works, and states that neither the officers nor the men have any confidence in him whatever, and gives the reasons for it. Recommends that Mr. DeCosta be at once removed, and a more trustworthy medical man sent in his place. States that, from the returns forwarded by Mr. DeCosta (which may not be altogether relied upon), 29 deaths from so-called cholera appear to have occurred from 24th February to 4th April, 12 deaths from fever, and one from apoplexy. The deaths were not only among the labourers in the two encampments, but also in Veer, where there are 2,500 labourers at work, besides 700 or 800 children under 7 years of age. Forwards a letter (in original) from Mr. DeCosta, which speaks for itself.

RESOLUTION.—This report is, on the whole, satisfactory, and Government are glad to learn that Mr. Whiting and his Assistant and Mr. Larken are paying so much attention to the condition of the work-people, and to the sanitary arrangements in connection with their camps.

2. The Assistant Surgeon, Mr. DeCosta, is clearly unfitted for his position. Extract paras 5 and 6 of Mr. Hewlett's report should be sent to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, who should be requested at once to replace Mr. DeCosta by a more competent and reliable medical officer.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

REPORT ON THE ALLEGED DESTITUTION AMONG DECCAN EMIGRANTS RETURNING FROM BOMBAY.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, dated 14th April 1877.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Ratnagiri, No. 1101, dated Camp Mahapral, 6th April 1877.

"Referring to my No. 1099, of the 4th instant, I beg to report that I find that not a single labourer is known to have yet returned from Bombay by this route, though from 150 to 200 leave every week for Bombay, nor has a single person, either sick or in distress, died here.

"And yet it was commonly rumoured in Chiplun that many refugees from Bombay were daily arriving here, destitute, and dying from fever!!"

Read the following extract from Dr. Blaney's letter, dated 10th April 1877:—

"It is probable that others may have attributed the fever to the existence of famine in the Deccan and elsewhere; I could not have done so, for up to the time that I described the disease (or named it) to the Corporation, there were no facts before me to connect the fever with destitution; on the contrary, after carefully investigating the history of more than one hundred cases of fever, and taking careful clinical notes of more than fifty cases, I could not find a single instance in which there was destitution at the time of the occurrence of fever."

RESOLUTION.—A copy of Dr. Blaney's letter should be sent to the Collector of Ratnagiri.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

RELIEF TO PEOPLE IN THE SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, dated 14th April 1877.

Read the following:—

No. 1417 OF 1877.

From E. P. Robertson, Esq., Revenue Commissioner S D. to E. H. Percival, Esq., Acting Collector of Sholapur.

Poona, 27th March 1877.

SIR,—I beg to draw your attention to certain articles in the Native Press (*Native Opinion*) in the report for the week ending 10th instant, herewith forwarded (to be returned), and beg you will make such enquiries as you may deem requisite, and favour me with your opinion

2. With the town divided into wards under the charge of respectable towns-people, no deaths from starvation ought to occur. It would be well for you to see the members of the different wards, and call their attention to the necessity for a strict and careful watch during the present time.

3. I would also draw particular attention to paras. 2 and 3 of my instructions in letter No. 464, dated 3rd ultimo, regarding Relief Houses, and beg that care be taken that out-door relief be given to those who are unable to work at the Relief House.

4. I cannot impress upon you too forcibly the necessity for the most careful and thorough carrying out of the orders as regards relief centres and inspection. The inspection of villages by the Assistants is a matter of particular importance, and I beg you will weekly submit a concise report as to how the system is working, and the state of the District.—I have, &c.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Revenue Commissioner S. D.

No. 1437 OF 1877.

From the Collector of Sholapur to the Revenue Commissioner S. D.

Sholapur Collector's Office, 2nd April 1877.

SIR,—I have read the report on Native Papers, forwarded with your memorandum No. 1417, of the 27th March 1877, and am not sure on what points you wish me to give an opinion. The Correspondent of the *Native Opinion* describes the arrangements here accurately. His objects to the system are founded on the low rate of wages, and the unwillingness of the people to go far from their homes. The system is being carefully and successfully worked. I receive the weekly diaries from each taluka, showing the villages visited by each Assistant, and the results of the inspection. I also receive weekly reports from the gentlemen who have undertaken to watch the divisions of the town. I should report anything new or of importance to you such as deaths from starvation.

2. There are some thousand persons living in this town on private charity, preferring that to going to the Government Relief House, or the works. I do not suppose you wish me to interfere with this charity; and, unless I do so, and turn the beggars out of the town, there will continue to be many wretched-looking people begging about the place. I think the charity on the part of the natives highly commendable, though it is indiscriminate, and encourages idle people. It certainly relieves Government of expense; but it has the effect of keeping up an appearance of want and suffering in the town which attracts the attention of newspaper writers. These people are not in want of work, though they may, some of them, pretend to be.

3. The idea that the incapable poor are insufficiently paid by Government, has caused a new outburst of charity, which will, I fear, attract many people here, but the donors are unwilling to be restricted in any way. They like to give a little grain to every one that asks for it.

4. Although many persons have, from time to time, been sent to the Government Relief House, they either do not go, or do not stay; and there are at present about 200 persons there. In all cases in which the divisional inspectors have recommended food to be given to persons at their own houses, it has been arranged to be given out of private funds.

5. The report on Native Papers is returned; the case of Bapu bin Jivaji cannot be traced.—I have, &c.

E. H. PERCIVAL, Collector.

No. 1613 OF 1877.

Public Works Department, Poona 6th April 1877.

Forwarded to Government for information.

2. The article referred to by the Revenue Commissioner in his letter No. 1417, dated 27th ultimo, is printed in the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 10th March 1877, pages 8 and 9.

3. The Collector's reply is satisfactory, and shows that every effort is being made to afford relief to those who require it.

E. P. ROBERTSON, Revenue Commissioner S. D.

RESOLUTION.—The contents of these reports are satisfactory and interesting and they should be made public.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON.
Under Secretary to Government.

HINDUSTANI EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read the letter on "Hindustani Examinations" in your to-day's issue, I must say that the names of the two first of the moonshees referred to are well-known, the first since his appointment as the assessor, and the second one from having been teaching for upwards of thirty years past, and his books are much read by candidates. The third may have been teaching, but the fourth has never been heard of as a moonshee or teacher; and the last one has simply been acting as an assistant to the first named moonshee. It is evident that an assistant cannot act as his principal, and especially if he has very little knowledge of English. Your correspondent has made a great mistake in mixing up the last three with the two first named.

R. M.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Something more than a passing grumble should be hurled at our railway system, for whether it is owing to its dual management, insufficiency of rolling stock, or incapacity of officials, the fact remains that since the extra traffic thrown upon the G. I. P. Railway by the famine, the company has been unable to manage its goods traffic with anything like regularity or punctuality. For the whole of this season merchants have never known within a fortnight when they may expect their goods, even after they have left the despatching station. The result has been most disastrous, for the non-arrival of goods has caused intending shippers to cancel or relet the shipping orders at heavy loss, and in many instances they have incurred large demurrage claims. So great has the evil become that the shipping trade has suffered the whole season from depressed rates, directly owing to the perfunctory manner in which the leading railway conducts its goods traffic. Many complaints have been made to the Agent and General Traffic Manager, but without any result, beyond a civil reply. The season is now approaching its termination, the new wheat and seeds are (or rather should be) coming in, the merchants have thousands upon thousands of bags of grain and bales of cotton lying at the up-country stations, and in trucks upon the line, the shipping in port is suffering for the want of cargo, merchants are unable to fulfil their engagements, simply because the G. I. P. Company cannot meet the demands of its traffic. The merchants have so far borne their losses quietly, but as the evil seems to continue, surely it is time their representative body, the Chamber of Commerce, took the matter up, and called a public meeting, and, in no uncertain language, made itself heard both here and in England. The trade of the port should not be crippled, through the mismanagement of a railway, which is supported by a Government guarantee, wrung from the pockets of taxpayers.—Yours, &c.

LINSEED.

_ The Railway Company indented for 40 new engines some months ago; but none of them have arrived yet. The prodigious growth of the traffic this year has taken every one by surprise.—ED. *B. G.*

THE GYMKHANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I got quite cross yesterday on reading that nasty letter about the Gymkhana, written by "An Old Member"—an old horror! I should call him—and so after breakfast Millicent and I took your paper to our room and read the horrid letter over and over again to try and see if we could find out who the writer was, but of course we failed; however, we think we know who he is. We had quite a long confab about it; and Millicent teased me so, saying I was frightened to write to you, that I was certain to be found out, as such a lot of people knew my handwriting! Such a little simpleton as she is, just as if you would go and gum my letter in the middle of your paper, you know; however, she *did* tease me so, that just to let her see I was not afraid, I sat down at once and wrote this, for I really think something ought to be done to put a stop to horrid creatures writing to the papers and calling us poor defenceless girls illnatured names. If any "old member" wants to get up pigeon shooting (which I *do* think is a nasty cruel amusement), cricket, or even pony races why can't he write to the committee like a sensible creature and not rush into print and lay all the blame on us, telling us we are converting the Gymkhana into "a lounge for gossips and flirts." Nice epithets to use regarding ladies; "flirts," indeed, and who pray is it that makes us such? Horrid men who come and say all kinds of nice things to us and make us believe that they care for us, and then just when they begin to make us like them, some pretty little doll of a school girl arrives from England with a whole lot of nice dresses and things and off you all go and run after her, and no doubt call us all sorts of nasty names behind our backs. Horrid creatures. I hate you all—at least most of you—for I know two or three *such* nice fellows who, I am sure, would not say unkind things of me to any one.

Your correspondent says that our presence prevents men playing their usual game. What does the old stupid mean? I am sure none of us mind you men taking off your coats and playing badminton in your shirt sleeves. I don't think you ought to smoke those nasty cigars, though, when you play in a ladies' game. Perhaps the "Old Member" imagines we can't run about and play as quick a game as you men do. Poor deluded old thing! Can't we? That's all. I am sure some of us play just as nicely as any of you. Why, Mill. and myself often play Algy and Jack up at our ground, and they are considered very good players indeed. Such nonsense as some people write. Why, I am sure, you ought to be proud to play with ladies; we do a lot of good, I'm perfectly certain, by condescending to play with you; it makes you keep your temper and prevents you from using dreadful language when you make a bad stroke or hit the net. I dare say "An Old Member" objects to us on this account. And as regards the "rink" I *do* think it is a great shame trying to do us out of that amusement. What would the "rink" be without the ladies' nights? I don't believe any one would ever go there if it was not for us. We often drive past on other evenings, but seldom see any one "rinking." I believe all of you—with the exception of a few nasty "old members"—would like us to come every evening, for you know you would far rather "rink" round with a girl than go rushing about by yourself; anyhow, I know *some* who would. Besides, the "rink" is the only place where we can meet one another and see each other's new dresses. And we (cousin Mill. and self) have just got out such ducks of rinking costumes from home. Mill. says they are a *lett's* too short, but then her feet are ever so much more gigantic than mine. They are *such lively* dresses—mine a dark blue trimmed with—oh! I forgot, if I describe it you will be able to find me out. I am afraid I am writing you a very long letter, but I *do, indeed*, hope the committee, who have always been *so nice*, won't take any notice of any detestable old bachelor's letters, unless it is to have him turned out of the Gymkhana if he calls us poor little women nasty horrid names. "Flirts!" indeed, I dare say he would flirt if he could get any girl to flirt with him. The horror! I hope if he ever does get married his wife will be a regular vixen.

What does it matter to him if any nice fellow wishes to give a little dance at the Gymkhana. Perhaps he was not asked to go, or most likely, he can't dance himself so unnaturally hates to see others enjoying themselves. I must now say good by, for we have to go shopping, so hoping you will really try and prevent them stopping "our rink nights," believe me, very sincerely yours,

FLOSSY MAY DARLIN.

"Lovelands," Bombay, 30th April.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, 13TH APRIL.

THE reins of the Berar administration are now held by Major Bell, who recently arrived from furlough to take up the appointment of Judicial Commissioner, H. A. D.

The Revenue and Judicial Commissioners, Colonels Nembhard and Allardyce, have bade us adieu. The British Resident, Sir Richard Meade, has paid them a very complimentary and eulogistic farewell. To Colonel Nembhard, Sir Richard has indited that he "was selected by Sir Richard Temple in 1867, and as Commissioner of the entire province his tenure of office has been marked by success, zeal and ability" and concludes "with congratulations on past labours the most cordial wishes for his future happiness" Since 1864 Colonel Allardyce laboured in the H. A. D., during which time the Resident says the Colonel "has won deserved distinction" and his services "have been of marked distinction," and further Sir Richard intimates "his cordial wishes for the future" and thanks Colonel Allardyce "sincerely for the aid afforded him."

An unfortunate accident happened to Mr. Woodhouse, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., on Saturday last while driving out in his tonga. By some unforeseen mishap, the reins gave way, which caused the horse to fall, bringing down also the tonga, bruising Mr. Woodhouse's ankle severely, and otherwise injuring him. I am happy to say no bones are fractured.

Captain Lane, District Superintendent of Police of this district, is in charge of the Inspector General of Police Office. Colonel Millet, who retires from the service, will leave this station about the middle of the current month. There are to be great changes in the police shortly. Should the change to this district of District Superintendent Mr. Wright from Booldana take place, the rumour is that Mr. Cotgrave will go to Booldana and Mr. Heath to Ellichpore. Extra police force have been entertained, owing to increase of crime in this district.

I have been informed that the three State Railways in the Nizam's Dominions will ere long be made over to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Your correspondent "N G." has already forestalled me in refuting the well-informed "notes" taken of your contemporary, anent the promoter of the cotton trade in Berar. Surely the intelligent world at large knew that Mr. H Rivett-Carnac was the Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce here.

In the month of December last there have been 3,765 deaths out of a population of 2,184 945, in Berar, While the births during the same period were 7,200 (3,765 males and 3,435 females). Fever and bowel complaints are playing destruction among the poorer class of natives. More sanitation is needed.

A Lunatic Asylum—save me from it—has been constructed here for insane natives of India and the Judicial Commissioner has been appointed the general supervising officer.

Lieutenant Gubbins, Squadron Officer, 3rd Cavalry H. C. at Aurungabad has been appointed to officiate as Squadron Commander, vice Major Fitzgerald posted to the 4th Cavalry H. C. Lieutenant Welchman, 48th Foot, has been appointed Wing Officer, 1st Infantry H. C., on probation. Captain Sewell, M. S. C., Wing Commander 2nd Infantry H. C. having proceeded on 8 months' leave on private affairs, Lieutenant Kirkwood has been appointed to officiate in his stead. Colonel Dunn, M. S. C., Commandant 6th Infantry H. C., has obtained two years' furlough to Europe. Captain Pollock, M. R. A., doing duty Hyderabad Contingent, has proceeded on medical certificate to Europe.

What is really wanted is a good second-class school for the children of European descent, and I am loth to say—but it is a *positive fact*—not one exists in the whole length and breadth of Berar, which is a crying shame. Low caste natives can boast of schools, while the children of the European element have none

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL ON BEHALF OF THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

WE understand that an excellent programme is in course of preparation for the Concert to be held at the Town Hall on Thursday next on behalf of the Scottish Orphanage. Several ladies and gentlemen who have already frequently delighted large audiences at the Town Hall on similar occasions have consented to give their services on this occasion. The organist of the Cathedral will preside at the organ and the Orphanage children will sing some of their pieces. H. E. the Governor and Admiral Macdonald will, it is expected, patronise the Concert, which will doubtless be a very brilliant and successful one. The Orphanage is supported by subscriptions and is [illegible] of funds.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. SIAM Captain N. W. Haselwood, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Lionel Fletcher	Mr M Morris
Mr J N Dady	Lt W J Burke
Genl and Mrs Campbell	Mr S M Bell
Mrs Cleveland	Mr Gott and six children
Mr D Marriage	Mr W J Johnston
Mr A K Pollock and infant	Maj and Mrs W D Shipley

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J M Beid	Mr McGowan
Mr Abdool H Khan	Mr Short
Lt S M M Mycock	Mr Brereton
Mr Hederstedt	

FOR VENICE.

Col T Gillilan	Mrs Franklin
Mr G S Brovis	Mrs Fulford and infant
Dr B Franklin	Mr J McMakin
Mr C J Connell	Mr J H Watson
Mr and Mrs J J Cowan and two children	Mr H M Birdwood
Capt and Mrs Newnham and child	Mr H M Macdougall
	Maj C J Horne
	Col Cahusac
	Maj Galbraith

FOR SUEZ.

Col and Mrs Nembhard	Surg Maj and Mrs Miller

FOR ADEN.

Capt Campbell R E	Mr D C Shrett

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.—Mrs Clements and two children.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 14TH APRIL.

(Before THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

THE following case was heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

FRAUDULENTLY RAISING MONEY ON COTTON PICKINGS.

Ghelchund Runchore was charged with cheating the firm of Fattebhoy Amijee, and thereby inducing them to make an advance of Rs. 4 500 to him. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, defended the prisoner.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner and three other persons, named Dewchund Amritlal, Ishwurdas Premchund, and Nagurdas Dewchund purchased from one Doongursey Sewjee 76 bales of cotton pickings for about Rs. 1 358. It was cotton of the very worst description. The prisoner and Dewchund then went to the firm of Fattebhoy Amijee, which has a branch firm at Hongkong, and offered to make a consignment, as they represented, of 76 bales of fine Veerumghaum cotton, which they said had been purchased for Rs. 8,000. The prisoner said he was a broker in the transaction, and that Dewchund was the consignor of the goods. On the following day—namely, the 30th April 1876, they went again to the office of the firm, when the prisoner showed the prosecutor the bills of lading and a sample of the cotton, representing that it had been pressed into bales at Veerumghaum in the presence of Dewchund himself. From the bill of lading it appeared that the consignor of the cotton was Dewchund Amritlal, and that the 76 bales had been shipped on board the P. and O. Company's steamer Teheran for China. Prisoner said he had taken the sample out of five of the bales, but that the cotton was really of a superior description, and asked what advance the prosecutor would make on the bales. After some discussion, prosecutor offered to advance Rs. 4,500, which the prisoner and his confrere agreed to accept. In pursuance of their scheme, they obtained from Messrs. Ewar Latham and Co. a policy of insurance for Rs. 8,000 upon the 76 bales. Finally the prosecutor's firm advanced to the prisoner and Dewchund Rs. 4,500 in four different sums on different dates. On two of these occasions, Dewchund's son named Nagurdas was present, and signed one of the entries of payment of money in the prosecutor's books. Some time after the cotton had been shipped, the prosecutor received a communication from his firm at Hongkong; and according to instructions sent by him, five of the bales had been returned to Bombay and had remained in the custody of the Customs authorities. On the 8th July 1876, prosecutor laid an information against the prisoner and Dewchund; and subsequently, in consequence of information given him by Kuchra Bhanjee and Doongursey Sewjee, he applied for warrants for the apprehension of Ishwurdas Premchund, Nagurdas Dewchund and Dewchund Amritlal. The reason for the last-named three conspirators not being in the dock was that warrants had been issued against them, but they were not found. In addition to the above, Mr. Inverarity said evidence would be called to show that Dewchund entered the 76 bales as cotton pickings of the value of Rs. 1,200 in a manifest which would be produced from the Custom House. In cases like this where goods were sent to considerable distances, very few persons would go to the trouble and expense of getting evidence to prove a fraud. In this case, five of the bales had been sent back to Bombay, and they would be identified as part of the 76 bales of cotton pickings which had been consigned by the prisoner and his confreres. When sold the bales were marked T. M.; but when shipped the mark was altered to D. M.; and those marks still appeared on the bales. The learned counsel said it was immaterial who was the real consignor and who was the broker in the transaction. It would be sufficient if the jury were of opinion that false representations had been made by prisoner to the prosecutor's firm as to the quality of the cotton on which they were induced to make the advance. If the jury found that the representations were false, his Lordship would tell them it was immaterial to consider whether the prisoner was a broker or a partner in the transaction. Prisoner having represented himself as the broker, although he was not the broker, his name did not appear in the prosecutor's books; and the name of Dewchund only was entered he being represented to be the consignor.

A few witnesses were called to depose to the good character of the prisoner. His Lordship took more than an hour in summing up the whole case to the jury. The jury retired for consultation, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The Court adjourned at 6-30 P. M. until this (Monday) morning.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 7th April 1877 was 188,189 maunds, and in money Rs. 1,35,118. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1876 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 7th April 1877.	Week ending 8th April 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,13,097	Mds 1,20,769	..	Mds 7,672
Amount	Rs. 1,47,300	Rs. 1,53,729	..	Rs 6,429
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 6,04,148	Mds 4,04,206	Mds 1,99,942	..
Amount	Rs. 3,51,864	Rs. 2,17,468	Rs. 1,34,396	–
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 65 762	Mds 46,295	Mds 19,467	..
Amount	Rs. 32,249	Rs. 27,290	Rs. 4,959	..
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 5,015	Mds 3,119	Mds 1,896	..
Amount	Rs. 7,508	Rs. 3,800	Rs. 3,708	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 16,459	Mds 21,838	..	Mds 5,379
Amount	Rs. 27,292	Rs. 23,757	Rs. 3,535	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,84 089	Mds 2,04 154	..	Mds 20,065
Amount	Rs. 1,07,967	Rs. 1,13,020	..	Rs. 5,053
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 9,88 570	Mds 8,00,381	Mds 1,88,189	..
Amount	Rs. 6,74,272	Rs. 5,39,154	Rs. 1,35,118	..

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 7th April 1877 was 18,423 maunds and in money Rs. 11,995. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 7th April 1877.	Week ending 8th April 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 87,525	Mds 68,259	Mds 19,266	...
Amount	Rs. 56,786	Rs. 47,044	Rs. 9,742	...
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 44,539	Mds 44 493	Mds 46	...
Amount	Rs. 10,454	Rs. 7,934	Rs. 2,520	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 12,416	Mds 20,134	...	Mds 7,718
Amount	Rs. 6,292	Rs. 11,635	..	Rs. 5,343
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 796	Mds 216	Mds 580	...
Amount	Rs. 2,051	Rs. 538	Rs. 1,513	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,555	Mds 5,595	...	Mds 1,040
Amount	Rs. 4,379	Rs. 5,219	...	Rs. 840
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 42,073	Mds 34,076	Mds 7,997	...
Amount	Rs. 11,431	Rs. 6,755	Rs. 4,676	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 60,594	Mds 60,093	Mds 501	...
Amount	Rs. 28,725	Rs. 24,999	Rs. 3,726	...
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 4,187	Mds 5 622	...	Mds 1,435
Amount	Rs. 2,562	Rs. 2,818	...	Rs. 256
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,28,773	Mds 1,28,55[illegible]	Mds 22[illegible]	...
Amount	Rs. 38,735	Rs. 47,478	...	Rs. 8,743
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 3,85 458	Mds 3,67,035	Mds 18 423	...
Amount	Rs. 1,61,385	Rs. 1,49,390	Rs. 11,995	...

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEBATE ON THE RUSSIAN PROTOCOL.

LONDON, 14TH APRIL.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Derby, in submitting the Circular issued by the Porte on the Russian Protocol, said he regretted that it was most unsatisfactory and not at all conducive t[illegible]eful settlement of the question at issue. [illegible]g debate took place in the House of Commons. The Marquis of Hartington in moving for additional papers asked the views of Government and how they reconciled the Protocol with the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The Right Hon'ble Mr. Gathorne Hardy, in reply, refused to lay a portion of the papers on the table, and said that England's last word in the matter which would be in favour of peace had not yet been uttered. England, he said, objected to make war on Turkey who had done her no wrong and as regards the Protocol the Government had signed it because they believed it would afford Russia a last chance of disarming.

The motion was eventually withdrawn.

THE SCARCITY IN CEYLON.

Mr. James Lowther (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies) in answer to a question said it was impossible without inquiry to sanction railway schemes to meet the scarcity in Ceylon, but that roads and other public works were in contemplation.

FINAL DECISION OF THE PORTE RESPECTING MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE 13TH APRIL.

Turkey has finally rejected the demands made by Montenegro, and has telegraphed to Prince Nikita informing him of the failure of the peace negotiation, and that no prolongation of the suspension of hostilities will be listened to.

ROUMANIA CALLING OUT RESERVES.

The Reserves of the Roumania permanent army have been called out for service.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, 13TH APRIL.

It is believed that a declaration of war against Turkey is imminent.

The St. Petersburg Reserves now on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their respective corps by the 22nd April.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN LORD DERBY AND THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, 14TH APRIL.

Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London, to-day had an interview with Lord Derby, who declared that he failed to see by what further steps the British Ministry could avert war.

THE COMMAND OF THE TURKISH ARMY OF THE DANUBE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 14TH APRIL.

Abdool Kerim Pasha, the Generalissimo of the Turkish Army, has started for Schumla to assume the command of the Army of the Danube.

PERSIA AND TURKEY.

The Porte has received a notification from Persia to the effect that the latter lays claim to Bagdad.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON 13TH APRIL NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	38,000	bales
Amount forwarded	13 000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	7,000	do.
Amount forwarded	3,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton..	76 000	do.
Do. do do. Surats..	21 000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	1,124,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	61,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	37,000	do.

LONDON, 13TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5

The Manchester Market has been flat.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-4½
8½ lb. do.	7-4½
40s Mule Twist	0-10¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	95¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	107½
Bar Silver..........................	54¾

Arrivals—Strathleven and Seine.

Departure—Glamorgan.

LINE REPORTS.—15TH APRIL.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE 14TH APRIL, 12 P. M.

H. M. S. Arab sailed for Maldive last evening.

GALLE, 15TH APRIL, 11.30 A.M.

French Steamer Meikong from Aden arrived.

WE hear that Mr. G. S. Lynch and Dr. Pinkerton are candidates for the seat in the Bombay Town Council about to be vacated by Dr. Cook.

THE main army of Yakoob Beg of Kashgar, 50,000 strong, is said to be stationed in a fortified camp at Tarfur. The Chinese troops opposed to them are at least as numerous.

THE *Pioneer* announces that a native police inspector has been shot by hill-men near the Fort Abazai. Mr. Cunningham, the Assistant Commissioner, had a narrow escape. A few days previous the lumbadar of a village near the Bara Fort was murdered by men from beyond the frontier.

THE Russian Geographical Society have determined to compile a systematic digest of all the English, Russian, and native intelligence respecting the Aryan tribes of the Upper Oxus, Hindu Kush, and Western Himalaya. The work, which has been intrusted to M. Minayeff, is to include the valleys of the Indus, the Cabul Darya and Yarkand Darya rivers.

SHAMA CHURN BHUTTACHARJEE, late head clerk of the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, and who absconded in September last, after certain treasury defalcations were discovered, has been arrested in Calcutta. A special detective from the Punjab police force had been sent after him, but failed to find him. The case was then left in the hands of the Calcutta police, who have been more successful.

THE lesson read by the Viceroy to the talukdars of Oudh at the recent durbar may be presumed to have been understood; for a correspondent writes to the *Englishman*: "Although a well selected assortment of talukdars adorned the railway platform on Tuesday to greet the arrival of the dispenser of compliments and honours, there was not a single talukdar on the spot to grace the departure of the advice giver."

THE heavy rain that fell in many parts of Bengal during the week ended the 7th instant, besides causing damage to some of the growing crops, has prevented cultivation in the low lying lands, which are under water; but on the average it has done more good than harm. In some parts of Saran the indigo will have to be re-sown. Though cholera is reported as present in many districts, it is decreasing, and is now reported as bad only in Malda.

IN the year 1875-76 the European mails arrived behind the contract time at Bombay on six occasions. The overtime varied from four hours and forty minutes to sixty-seven hours and a quarter, and on one occasion caused a delay in the despatch of the mails for Upper India and Bengal of two days, and on three occasions of one day. Probably the penalties were [illegible] on each occasion when the transit was delayed; but no trace can be [illegible] received on this account in the [illegible] Office accounts for the year.

THE Lahore paper says:—"Our latest news from Beloochistan is satisfactory. The Ameer Shere Ali's attempts to assert his political pretensions by religious demonstration in the Candahar direction seem to have failed. Major Sandeman is rapidly recovering from his accident, and is now able to travel in a chair-litter. The escort, told off to proceed with him to Mekran, is *en route* for Kydur, where Major Sandeman, after visiting Shalkote will join it. The 1st Punjab Infantry, with the Mountain Battery and a squadron of Cavalry, are expected to reach Quetta soon after the 20th of April."

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram from Trichinopoly, 12th April:—"Sir Richard Temple passed through Trichinopoly yesterday after investigating the grain traffic at Negapatam; he purposes to visit Dindigul in the Madura district. The April showers are falling in many districts and doing much good; ploughing has commenced in consequence, and people gaining heart. The number on relief works in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool and on charitable relief everywhere increasing as was anticipated at this season. Sickness and mortality are still prevalent in many places. Deaths still continue at relief camps in and near Madras, but are wholly apart from relief wage question. Sir Richard is expected to visit Madras again before leaving this Presidency."

A VICEROY may not command "Queen's Weather." Lord Lytton travelled up to Nynee Tal in a heavy storm of rain and hail. At Rani baugh, the halting stage on the Bareli route of approach, H. E. was met by "the King of Kumaon," Sir H. Ramsay, who escorted the Viceregal but moist cortége up to Sir George Couper's residence. The *Indian Daily News* publishes the following telegram about the Viceroy's movements, dated Nynee Tal, 11th April, 11h. 55m.:—"The following is reported to be the Viceroy's programme from here. He will leave for Raneekhet on Friday next; arrive there on Saturday and spend Sunday; reach Almorah on the 16th, and march back from thence to Nynee Tal, arriving there about the 19th. The Viceroy, it is believed, will not return to Simla before the 1st May. The weather here is unsettled, with occasional heavy showers. Sir Lewis Pelly is here."

IN the year 1876 nineteen new companies, whose aggregate capital was Rs. 31,67,000, were registered in Calcutta, whilst six old companies increased their capital to the extent of Rs. 5,36 000. Three companies were wound up, with capital amounting to Rs. 14,60,000; but one of these, with a capital of Rs. 12,00,000, was revived under the same name. Four other companies, with capital amounting to Rs. 3,56 000, also were written off as defunct, including the "Indian Statesman Company." At the end of the year, 144 companies, with an aggregate capital of Rs. 7,42,02,000, remained, of which seventy-eight were tea companies, ten banks, eight jute screws, seven jute manufacturing, five coal, and three cotton manufacturing companies. Only two prosecutions were commenced under the Act during the year, and in these the papers were supplied immediately after the applications for summonses were made.

ACCORDING to the estimate given by several highly-distinguished European officers, who have for a long time turned their most diligent attention to the subject, the Ottoman forces are far from corresponding to the enormous figures with which official statistics represent them. The Army distributed as garrisons of the fortresses of the so called Danubian Quadrilateral—Shumla, Silistria, &c.—cannot, these military gentlemen assert, exceed 72,000 men. At Widdin and in the environs the Turks muster about 55,000 strong, and they have about 32,000 combatants in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Altogether their first line consists of 159,000 men, with, what seems hardly credible, only 220 cannon. This they are preparing to strengthen with a Reserve of 25,000 men on the eastern frontier, At Erzeroom, Kars, Bayazid, Ardan, &c., they have about 75 000 men, with 120 cannon. Altogether the effective Army, which has been variously reckoned at 650,000 men, or even at 900.000 men, must be reduced to 259,000 men, with 340 cannon.

NEWS has been received of the result of the three days' trial at Natal of Captain M'Leod, for 15 years in the 42nd Highlanders, and now Official Protector of Emigrants for the Colony, on the charge of murdering a man by shooting him. The allegation was that M'Leod, while drunk, made improper remarks to a native woman, and that when a man remonstrated with the Captain, he drew a pistol and shot him. The defence was that Captain M'Leod lost his road and called at a store, and, speaking Hindoostanee, asked for a guide. He was insulted, and told to go away, being evidently misunderstood. He refused, explaining that he was a man of high position, whereupon a man struck him, and M'Leod drew his pistol. The man made a snatch at it, and then the weapon went off, the ball passing through the man's head. M'Leod offered a handsome reward for surgical help, but some coolies sprang upon him, tied him to a post, and ill used him. He was released by some persons passing after a long period. Captain M'Leod was acquitted, and the result is said to have been received with great rejoicing.

THE *Englishman* publishes the following frontier news:—"Since writing on the 10th instant we hear from the frontier that the Pass Afreedees are said to be laying in a large stock of the necessaries of daily life, with a view to—as soon as they have gathered in their crops, which they were not unprepared to see garnered by the hands of others—doing all in their power to prevent the completion of even that small half-mile of roadway which we have at so much cost to ourselves wrung from their unwilling hands. Some two hundred coolies are said now to be at work on the road, and are protected by a similar number of men from the Jungle Kheyl and Pir Kheyl villages, armed with Government weapons. As yet no *fracas* of any kind has occurred; but it is of course quite possible that, just by way of keeping their hands in, the Afreedees may sweep down by night on the gang, and kill a few of them. But we hope that for once they will let things be. True, we have some twenty hostages of theirs in our safe keeping; but the Afreedees know well enough that, even if they were to kill some dozen or so of unoffending coolies, we should never retaliate by hanging an equivalent number of their comrades, richly as they might deserve it."

AN experimental addition has just been made to the long list of American exports to England. The article is the American lobster, and the port from which the first shipment was made is Portland, Maine. For some years past the Portland packing houses have shipped the canned lobster to England in ever increasing quantities. The taste thus acquired has created a demand for the article in a fresher and more palatable state. To supply this demand, the Portland firm of Marston and Sons, extensive dealers in fish, have conceived the idea of shipping live lobsters by means of the English steamers which ply between Liverpool and that port. On Saturday last the Dominion steamship Sardinian took out the first consignment of this novel merchandise. On her main deck was built a tank 20ft. long, 8ft. wide, and 3ft. high, with a cover working on hinges. Through this tank a stream of salt water pumped from the ocean by a donkey engine and supplied by six faucets constantly flows. The present occupants of the tank are 700 live lobster. The projectors of the enterprise are confident of the success, their only fear being that the change from excessively cold water to that of the comparatively warm water of the Gulf Stream may prove disastrous. Should the experiment prove successful, it will lay the foundation of an important business, and is therefore being watched with interest by the numerous lobstermen of the eastern coast.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, who hates the Turk with a ferocity not surpassed by Mr. Gladstone, says:—"I have it on the very best authority that on the morrow after the conquest of Alexinatz the disorder among the victorious troops in their Commissariat, in their Ambulance, in all their means of transport, was so great and so general, that they could not have moved one step forward for weeks, and that it was only Ignatieff's *ultimatum* and the ensuing armistice which saved them from the disgrace of showing their utter inability to follow up their success by securing the possession of defenceless Deligrad. That disorder, I am told, has been growing apace during the severe months of armistice and inaction. The Turkish soldiers, brave and long suffering men as they are, are driven to the end of all rule and discipline by the shocking treatment they endure at the hands of incapable and dishonest officers, and by the utter improvidence with which they are left to contend with want of food, clothing, shelter, and proper hospital attendance. A General who could hope to beat the Russians with such troops is not to be found in the Ottoman service, nor is there any one who can think of what is to become of this Army if all apprehensions of war are removed, and if the time comes for disbanding the troops and sending them to their homes, the alternative for the soldiers being either to starve by the roadside or to take by main force those means of support which the War Office will either want the money, or the foresight, or the honesty to supply."

THE Government of India have decided to annex S. E. Wynaad to the Neilgherries. The following are the portions of the resolution of the Government on the subject, which are of general interest:—"The Government of India having by their reply, dated 29th January, to the letter of the Madras Government, dated 25th November, indicated their willingness to allow the pay of the Commissioner of the Neilgherries and the appointment of Assistant Commissioner to remain on their former footing, the Governor in Council is now able to deal with the question of the proposed annexation of South East Wynaad to the Neilgherries which has been repeatedly urged on the consideration of Government. After carefully considering the question and weighing the arguments urged for and against annexation, and after personally conferring at length with the European and native parties interested, and with the Collector of Malabar and the Commissioner of the Nielgherries, the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that the balance of advantages is in favour of annexing the Nambalakode, Cherangode, and Munnanad Amshoms to the charge of the Neilgherry Commissioner. As tending to promote the material prosperity of the tract in question, the Governor in Council has no reason to doubt the good policy of the measure, and he is also of opinion that it will tend to economy of administration by enabling the Government to arrange at less cost than would otherwise be practicable for the improved administration of the remainder of the Wynaad which will continue attached to Malabar. The Governor in Council is also convinced that whatever tends to encourage cultivation in Wynaad is directly for the manifest advantage of the native proprietors of the land.'

THE result of a trial on a charge of murder by a European, which was held at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Friday last, seems likely to be seized by the rabid portion of the native press as an occasion for vituperation against the administration of British justice and the trial of Europeans charged with a capital offence by a jury composed solely of Europeans. A consideration of the evidence would, however, show that any other than the verdict returned by the jury was impossible; and that an impartial and unbiassed enquiry could lead to no other conclusion than that the prisoner was not in law responsible for his act. John Wentworth Dillon, the prisoner, an Irishman by birth, arrived at Nagpore in November 1876 and stayed in the "serai" there about a fortnight. He drank hard day and night, was seized with *delirium tremens*, and was removed for treatment to the hospital. While there, on three or four occasions, he rushed out stark naked from the bath-room into his ward; and when a representation was subsequently made to him on his conduct, he said he remembered nothing of doing what he was alleged to have done. He was not completely cured when he left the hospital, but was allowed to leave it at his own urgent request. He then went and resided at the "Poor Asylum" at Nagpore and was living there the day he committed the alleged murder. On that day, the 7th December 1876, he appears to have left the asylum about noon and was some three or four hours later in the day seen approaching the town duty outpost near the Maharaj Baug at Nagpore. He seized by the neck a Koonbee whom he met coming from the opposite direction, and taking him to a chuprasee at the town duty outpost—a man whom he had never before seen—desired the latter to cut off the Koonbee's head. The chuprasee made no answer, but gazed at Dillon in simple wonderment; and as Dillon walked some paces onward, the Koonbee made his escape. Dillon, returning to where the chuprasee stood, asked him why he had not cut off the Koonbee's head; and receiving no reply to the question which he repeated twice, he took out a small clasp knife and stabbed the chuprasee in the left side of his chest. He then walked off into the Maharaj Baug, where he was subsequently arrested without any resistence. The chuprasee was removed to hospital, where he died three weeks afterwards. Dillon was tried before Captain Macdongall, Senior Assistant Commissioner Nagpore District, and was committed to take his trial on a charge of murder at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. In his statement made before the committing magistrate, he said he had been treated for four attacks of *delirium tremens* and five attacks of epilepsy at Lahore, Allahabad, and Khundwa before the attack at Nagpore; and produced a medical certificate in support of his allegation. He was tried at the Sessions Court on Friday last before Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury composed of European gentlemen, several native jurors having been challenged. The native witnesses stated that prisoner was sober and steady when he stabbed the chuprasee; while, on the other hand, two European witnesses said he was in drink and excited. The question for the consideration of the jury was a difficult one; for, as the learned Advocate General put it, a little drink might have brought on a continuation of the old attack, or a new attack, of *delirium tremens*, because the prisoner was not completely cured when he left the Nagpore hospital. Under the circumstances, the jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground of unsoundness of mind, a verdict with which his Lordship entirely concurred. The learned Judge directed the prisoner to be detained, to await the orders of the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY.

A VAGRANT.—A Eurasian, named William Murray, was on Saturday sentenced to one month's hard labour in the House of Correction, at the Fort Police Court, by Mr. Nana Morojee, he being an old offender, for begging for alms at the Marine Lines on that day. He was charged at the instance of the Revd. A. G. Lewis, the Garrison Chaplain.

PROSECUTION BY THE S. P. C. A.—Kushna Dhoondee, a cart-driver, for working his bullock in Jail Road, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, was fined Rs. 5.—Fakrodeen Bodan, a buggy driver, for working his horse in Grant Road at 11 P. M. the animal being feeble and in an emaciated condition, was fined Rs 5.—Luximon Ragoo, a cart driver, for working his bullock in Parell Road, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.—Suntoo Abba, a buggy driver, for working his horse in Bhendy Bazar Road at 11 P. M., the animal being feeble and in an emaciated condition, was fined Rs. 15.

CRICKET.—BYCULLA SCHOOLS *vs.* DIOCESAN SCHOOLS.—The compound of the Byculla Schools presented a very animated appearance on Saturday last when the return match between the above schools was played. The boys of both schools mustered in numbers. The players were all in good form. The Diocesan boys went in first and made 68 runs; the Byculla's followed with 77. In the 2nd innings the Diocesans made 17. When the stumps were drawn the Byculla boys had beaten by 37 runs and 9 wickets. One more match—a deciding one—will probably come off before the Byculla Schools leave Bombay for Deolalee.

THE BANDORA INFANTICIDE CASE.—It will be remembered that last year a Parsee woman, named Dinbae her maid servant Savatri, and a Parsee, named Jamsetjee, were tried, the first two for murder and the last for abetment of that crime and variously sentenced, the Parsee servant having been acquitted. The sentences were on appeal to the High Court and subsequently to Government, commuted, that against Dinbae to five years' imprisonment and Savatri to transportation for life. On the Imperial Proclamation Day Dinbae was released, and we now learn that the sentence against Savatri has been commuted to ten years' imprisonment.

ADDRESS TO MR. ALFRED EDGINTON.—The Parsee inhabitants of the city of Bombay are preparing an address to be presented to Mr. Alfred Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, on his approaching departure to England. Mr. Edginton has been in the police force for the last twenty-five years, during which long period he has discharged his duties in an able, courteous, and upright manner, irrespective of caste or creed, and has thus won the good-will of all who have come into contact with him. At the instance of his present chief and his predecessors, Mr. Edginton's long and faithful services have been prominently brought to the notice of Government, who have publicly recognised them on various occasions. For the purpose of carrying out the object of preparing and presenting an address to him on his retirement from the public service, a committee composed of Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Pherozesha Merwanjee Mehta, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee and Hormusjee Nowrojee has been formed.

THE STRIKE ON BOARD THE ALEXANDER YEATES.—This case was called on for hearing on Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, in which Nicholas Stafford and fifteen other European seamen of the British ship Alexander Yeates were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen. Mr. Frank Chalk, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the defendants. The evidence of Captain James W. Dunham was taken, which went to show that on the 10th instant all the crew came aft and asked to go on shore on which occasion Stafford was the spokesman. He said they wanted to see their lawyer when they were told by the captain that they might go three at a time. They complained of the officers of the ship being hard on them. Three of the men came on shore the next day and two more on the day following. On the morning of the 13th the whole of the foremost crew came aft in a body and refused to do any further duty. In cross-examination by defendants' counsel, the captain said there were no complaints made to him during the voyage. He never heard of any assault by his officers on the crew; the only complaint was that his officers swore at them and drove them round the decks, and that if any complaint was made by the crew it was his duty to enter it in the official log, and that there is no such entry in the log between the 15th December and the 13th April instant. At the conclusion of this evidence after some further discussion, the defendants ultimately agreed to go on board and obey the lawful commands of their officers and were ordered to return on board their ship. In the meantime summonses were granted by the Magistrate on behalf of some of the crew against the chief and second officers of that vessel for an assault which were made returnable on Friday next.

A BREACH OF THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT.—This case was resumed on Friday afternoon at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, in which a Eurasian, named Richard Collymore, stood charged under section 45 of the Indian Post Office Act, 14 of 1866, with fraudulently retaining and making away with a postal letter which ought to have been delivered to one Charles Malvery on the 4th instant. Mr. Cleveland (of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little), the acting public prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. At the conclusion of the examination of witnesses both for the prosecution and the defence, the magistrate in giving his decision said—"In this case the prisoner is charged at the instance of the Post Office authorities with fraudulently retaining and making away with a post letter addressed to one Charles Malvery which post letter ought to have been delivered to the said Charles Malvery, and his guilt could not have been more clearly brought home to the accused. On Wednesday, the 4th instant, the Revd. Mr. Reynell wrote a letter to Charles Malvery, which letter was duly stamped and sent to the Byculla Post Office. Postal delivery peon Dhondoo Hurry went to house No. 26, Nagpada Tank Road, to deliver the said letter to the person to whom it was addressed. The accused met him in that house and in response to the peon's cry "Malvery Sab," said he was Malvery and asked that the letter might be delivered to him which the peon accordingly did. The peon distinctly identifies the accused as the person who received the letter and the witnesses Barnett and Francis fully corroborate him." After going through the evidence the Magistrate further said:—"The prisoner is therefore adjudged guilty and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the Common Jail with hard labour. It is necessary to mete out severe punishment in such a case as a warning to others, for if such an offence was not severely dealt with, the Post Office, as a channel of communication, would become very unsafe."

FORT HIGH SCHOOL.—The Fort High School, the most enterprising of the "adventure" schools of Bombay, held a most successful annual exhibition on the 9th of March, under the presidency of the Hon Mr Justice Bayley. The report read gave a very encouraging account of the work of the year. The number of boys has now increased to 398. The school is excellently equipped with furniture and apparatus, and the proprietors seem to leave nothing undone to keep their school in the highest state of efficiency.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

A STRIKING TRADE MARK.—A firm in Bombay calls the attention of the public to the fact that theirs is the veritable 'dagger' brandy. Their trade mark consists of three daggers. No one can deny the appropriateness of the symbol. Should there be any new brands, they might be designated the poignard, the stiletto, the bowie-knife. Still better, perhaps, would be the *mitrailleuse*, as brandy kills every year more than all the sharp-edged weapons in the world. Perhaps the scorpion, the viper, the cobra would furnish good trade-marks.—*Bombay Guardian.*

DR. CORNISH ON SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

A REPLY to Sir Richard Temple's Minutes of the 7th and 14th March as to the sufficiency of a pound of grain as the basis of famine wages.

In a letter addressed to the Madras Government, dated 13th February 1877, No. 115, I felt it my duty to protest against a suggestion made by Sir R. Temple in his Minute, dated 19th January, that 16 ounces of cereal grain per diem would suffice for the maintenance of a labouring adult in health and strength.

Sir Richard Temple thought that the sufficiency or insufficiency of this grant of food was a matter of 'opinion,' and recommended that a scale of payment, based on the price of a pound of grain, should be tried "as an experiment" in the various relief operations through out this Presidency, and the Madras Government had already acceded to the proposition, and issued orders for the enforcement of a reduced scale of wages before I was aware that the subject had been before the Government. Under these circumstances there was a choice of courses before me. I might have held my peace, and in the event of subsequent calamity, have sheltered myself under the plea that the Madras Government had not done me the honour of seeking my advice before sanctioning the reduced scale of wages; or, knowing from long and painful experience the risks to the population resulting from inadequate food and nourishment, and the general want of accurate knowledge of subjects by most people, I might have ventured, unsolicited, to sound a note of warning to the Government, and to state my opinion in terms admitting of no misunderstanding. I chose the latter course, and I am very glad that I did so, as my letter has drawn forth two elaborate minutes from Sir Richard Temple, regarding the basis on which he calculated that a pound of grain a day would suffice for a laboring man, and the subject can now be discussed purely on its merits, by scientific men, and the public at large, quite irrespective of the official positions of the parties contributing to the solution of the problem of feeding a people with the least expenditure of life and money.

I have, of course, been an attentive reader of famine literature to which Sir Richard Temple has been so large and valuable a contributor. His most masterly "Narrative on the Famine in Bengal and Behar in 1874" lays down with clearness and precision the data on which the importation of grain was then determined, and I need not say that I agree almost entirely with every word Sir Richard Temple then wrote in regard to the quantity and quality of the food supplies necessary for the maintenance of the health of the people of Bengal.

The only error I find, in fact, is one of an arithmetical, and not of a physiological character. Sir Richard Temple based his calculations on 1½ lbs. of grain per head, being required for a certain period for a certain proportion of the population, whereas 1½ lbs. ought to have been taken for an adult and half the quantity for each child under ten years of age. The error was of course one in the right and humane side, but involved the provision of more than 100,000 tons of grain beyond what was necessary according to accepted physiological data.

Even so late as January 1877 in a Minute written at Sholapore in Bombay, Sir Richard Temple accepted, without question, the fact that the relief wages in Bombay were calculated on the basis of 1½ lbs. of grain per diem for an adult. It was only on his arrival in the Bellary district of the Madras Presidency that he appears to have undergone a conversion to the "pound a day" theory; but Sir Richard has not explained in the Minute, dated 13th January (to a portion of which I took exception), the grounds of his sudden change of opinion, and as his views in 1874 and 1877 appear to me to be irreconcilable, I can only quote them here in parallel columns in the hope that some attempt be made to explain them.

Sir R. Temple in 1874.—
(*Bengal Famine.*)

"This rate (¾ of a seer or about 1½ lbs. per head for men, women, and children) at which grain should be provided was assumed after due consideration and discussion. The lowest diet provided in Bengal jails for non-labouring prisoners is equal to about 1 seer or 2 lbs. The ordinary diet of a labouring adult in Bengal is taken, after statistical enquiry, to be 1 seer of rice besides ½ seer (about 1 lb. of fish, pulse, pepper, or other condiments. The diet prescribed for adult Bengalee emigrants on shipboard and for Bengalee sailors always exceeds one seer a day in total weight, and in some cases it reaches 2 seers a day. Many of the poor people for whom grain was to be provided would be labouring hard on relief works during inclement and exhausting weather. Nearly the whole of the Government provision of grain consisted of rice, which contains less strength-giving qualities than wheat and some other grains. It was known that each bag of the expected consignments of Burmah rice would contain from 8 to 20 per cent. of innutritious husk. In view of all these considerations I framed my estimates of total requirements on the basis that each person to be relieved would on the average require ¾ of a seer (1½ lbs. of grain) a day. In practice it was found that even to ordinary paupers, who did not do any work, local Committees had to give ⅔ds of a seer of rice daily besides one pie (⅛ of a penny) for the purchase of salt and condiments; to women in delicate health and to persons reduced by previous hunger a still larger daily dole had to be allowed.

Being responsible for the general character of these estimates, I feel bound to record my tribute to the utility of the census which had been carried out two years previously under Sir George Campbell—the first regular census which had even been taken in Bengal. If the success of the prescribed plan of relief operations has in any degree depended on the framing of estimates, if these estimates have in any degree enabled the Government to make a proper forecast of the supplies, and the resources necessary to encounter the crises, then it is to be remembered that these estimates could never have been framed had not that census existed."

Sir R. Temple in 1877.—
(*Madras Famine.*)

"The present rate of wages is fixed at 2 annas per diem for an adult and proportionately lower for women and children. This rate is fixed upon the supposition that it will purchase 1½ lbs. of grain per diem—a quantity which is deemed essential for a man while at work. There might indeed be a question whether life cannot be sustained with 1 lb. of grain per diem; and whether Government is bound to do more than sustain life. This is a matter of opinion and I myself think that 1 lb. per diem might be sufficient to sustain life, and that, the experiment ought to be tried. Possibly the gangs might not perceptibly fall off in condition. After a week or fortnight's experience it would be seen whether they so fall off, or not; if they were to seriously fall off, then the point could be considered."

* * *

(11). "The objection to the new scale, which Dr. Cornish states in detail is properly formulated by the phrase a full day's wages (that is something more than the 1 lb. and the ½ anna) for a fair day's work. But the phrase postulates that there is a fair day's work, which is just what the vast majority of the relief labourers do not render. Therefore they are not entitled to, and do not physically need, the full day's wage."

* * *

(14). * * "The scale laid down appears to me to be on the whole sufficient to yield the people that subsistence which alone Government can afford. We would gladly give more if it were in our power, but we must content ourselves with saving life, and cannot pretend to prevent all forms of distress."

* * *

(16). "Having carefully inspected during my tour in this Presidency thousands of relief labourers, I gave it as my opinion that with very few exceptions, which are not as a rule traceable to insufficient relief wages, the general physical condition of the labourers is as good now as in ordinary years."

* * *

(17.) "In conclusion it is not possible, I submit, to determine a priory on scientific data, what amount of food is necessary to sustain the particular classes who come to our relief; the real point to be considered is whether in ordinary times they get more than 1lb. a day for a male adult. This is an economic question which can be determined by calculating the rates of wages in the rural districts not the wages of trained professional labourers employed by public bodies—not the wages of stalwart men of the professional class of workmen, but the men of lesser physique and lighter frame such as that of the village poor—but the wages received by the labouring poor in the villages of the interior; and then by taking the prices of common grains in ordinary years. Now from enquiries made in various districts of the Madras Presidency, I apprehend that the labouring poor in rural localities can hardly get more than 1 lb. a day for a male adult in ordinary times."

* * *

In his Minute of the 7th March 1877, Sir Richard Temple declines to enter into the "purely professional arguments" advanced in my letter, further than to note "that while no doubt abstract scientific theories of great value on the subject of public health are of modern growth, the Indian population with which we are now dealing, have lived for centuries in disregard of them. I must confess that I am not quite clear as to the meaning of the above extract. I did not for a[illegible] "abstract scientific theory," but [illegible] stated a fact, that as the human frame, in every race and climate disposes of a certain amount of nitrogenous matter every 24 hours a like amount must be taken into the body in food to restore the waste, otherwise the tissues of the body will gradually disappear, and that in my opinion one lb of rice containing from 68 to 80 grains of nitrogen and a small money payment to 6 pie or three farthings, would not suffice to enable a labourer to provide a sufficiency of nitrogenous food to restore his daily expenditure of tissue. In reply I am told in effect, that abstract scientific theories are very pretty in their way but that the Indian people who disregard them manage to get on very well without them. But this manner of disposing of the subject does not seem to have satisfied Sir Richard Temple, for in a subsequent "Minute" dated 14th March, he endeavours to grapple with scientific objections to his proposals.

I think, however, in dealing with this double reply it will be more convenient if I discuss the practical objections of the 1st Minute here, leaving the scientific arguments of the 2nd Minute for the conclusion. Sir Richard Temple objects in the first place that my data refer to the case of Europeans, and that owing to the greater size and weight of the white-skinned races, the quantities of food necessary for natives of India cannot be decided by European experience. I am very sorry if I failed to make myself clear on this point, because in para 5 of my letter I expressly allude to an important statistical enquiry undertaken in India, in the year 1863 regarding the nature and quality of the food of the various classes of the people of India. I took an active part in this enquiry as regards the Madras Presidency. I drew up the instructions for the medical officers who made the investigations in the various districts, and compiled the report in which the observations were submitted to Government and the Secretary of State for India. I not only did all this as regards the collection of facts for the Madras Presidency, but for many months, I made a collection of the various food grains, experimented with them practically in my own person, as to the methods of preparing and cooking them and their digestibility, and I further learned by questioning all sorts and conditions of men the average quantity of food they were in the habit of using. I did all this under a conviction that the statistical enquiry ordered by the Secretary of State was one of vast importance, and I took unusual trouble to attain accuracy based on actual investigation, because I was convinced that the heavy mortality in our jails was in a great measure due to bad and unscientific feeding, and that the only chance of improving the existing jail diets, lay in putting the evidence so clearly before Government that the deductions would be irresistible.

But this investigation was not confined to the Madras Presidency. A similar enquiry was made, so far as I can remember, by every administration in India, and the results are no doubt available for Sir Richard Temple's guidance, though in regard to many of the provinces I never heard of the results having been published. I imagine that the "Statistical Enquiry" alluded to by Sir Richard Temple in his "Narrative" and in which the quantity of grain per adult is said to be from one to two seers per diem must be the one made in Bengal in 1863. I think it is much to be regretted that papers of this kind were not at the time collected and published as a standard authority on food supplies and Indian dietaries.

There may perhaps be copies of my official report in the Government offices, or in the India Office, but I do not myself possess a single copy, my paper on "Food and prison dietaries" published in Vol viii pp 1-73 of the "Madras Medical Journal" embodies all the facts collected in reference to the nature and variety of food supplies and the quantity of grain habitually used by the people of Southern India.

It is not easy therefore to account for the mistake that my remarks had reference to the dietaries of Europeans, when I was at special pains to point out that an independent investigation, conducted by some 20 or 30 medical officers in the Mofussil civil stations, and checked by my own independent enquiries and observations showed that the minimum grain allowance of a man in health and in work was not less than 24 ounces, and that it was frequently double that quantity in favourable seasons.

Moreover in regard to the proportion of nitrogenous to non-nitrogenous food, the reference I made to Sir Robert Christison's labours, was simply to show the standard to which all successful dietaries should approach, and I expressly admitted that in the food of an Indian people, the "proportions of 1 to 3 are but barely attained, and the tendency is always to a smaller proportion of nitrogenous food." (para. 4).

I referred, moreover, to the experience of Indian jails (para. 8) in which practical food experiments on many thousands of persons have been going on for a long series of years under very strict tests as to supervision and observation, with the view of showing that the food of a people was a more complex question than that of providing a certain quantity of grain.

The whole experience I wished to bring forward on this question of food and health was Indian experience, and I am surprised that Sir Richard Temple, who knew so well in 1874 what the ordinary food of the people was, should write as if there had never existed any periodical Medical literature in India, or that he should ignore the fact that every Indian medical authority who has written on the subject of food for prisoners is opposed to his recent opinions. One might think from Sir Richard Temple's Minute that men like Leith, Chevers, Ewart, Bedford, Strong, Mouat, Fawcus, Irving, Forbes Watson, Mayer, Lyons, myself and many others, whose papers I have not immediately at hand to refer to, had never though out the subject of feeding in its practical and scientific aspects, and that jail and other diets in India had been constructed without reference to the nutritious quality of the food grains, or to the proportions of the various kinds of food. It must be abundantly clear to the Government that if this new theory of Sir Richard Temple's is correct, viz. that one pound of grain and a small money payment equivalent to three farthings is enough to keep a labouring man in health and strength while undergoing a fair daily task, then every administration in India has been for years past inciting people to break the law by providing criminals with a dietary beyond their actual necessities and all the carefully recorded experience of the last 30 years, as to the effects of food on health in Indian jails, must be discarded as worthless.

I shall have occasion to show, however, that the carefully built up experience of the past must be our guide in this matter, in preference to the mere "opinion" of a gentleman who, apparently unconscious of the cruelty involved in his proposals, would desire to begin a huge "experiment" on the starving poor of this country, at a time, and under conditions which would prevent the results of that "experiment" ever being tested and recorded.

What in fact was the proposition of Sir Richard Temple's to which I took exception? It was this. "There might indeed be a question whether life cannot be sustained with 1 lb. of grain per diem and whether Government is bound to do more than sustain life. This is a matter of opinion, and I think that 1 lb. per diem might to sufficient to sustain life, and that the experiment ought to be tried. Perhaps the gangs might not perceptibly fall off in condition. After a week or fortnight of experience, it would be seen whether they so fall off or not."

If it were not so serious a matter as a blind experimentation on the limits of human endurance, it would be amusing to note the method by which Sir Richard Temple here proposes to test the results. "After a week or fortnight of experience" he says "it would be seen whether the gangs fall off perceptibly in condition." Now what are the conditions abroad in the country by which such an experiment could be subjected to those rigorous tests which would satisfy practical men, as well as scientific men? Our relief works are scattered over many thousands of square miles of country, they are but indifferently supervised, and in no instances are the native supervisors qualified to test the results of any special system of feeding or payment, as regards the health of the people. To record the results of such an experiment with the accuracy required, it would be essential to weigh every individual of a gang, to enter their names and weights, in columns, and to repeat the weighing week by week for a period of several months,—to note also the condition of each individual, week by week as to anæmia, pulse, tongue, heart's action, muscular power, &c. An "experiment" of this nature might be carried out as regards a few persons under the constant observation of a medical man, aided by careful assistants, but it is obvious that the results on a large scale according to the tests proposed by Sir Richard Temple, could never be ascertained. Sir Richard Temple does not seem to be aware of the fact that "a week or two" of low living, while doing much mischief, might still give no results measurable by the eye or by weighing.

There is nothing more remarkable in connection with these famine relief works than the sudden change and fluctuations in the "personal" of gangs. The people inspected one day may be away the next. The people falling ill and unable to work are replaced by others, and there is never any certainty that two inspecting officers going over the same ground, within a short interval of time, are seeing the same people. Any comparison of their observations or reports therefore can scarcely be gone into profitably, while this uncertainty exists in regard to the identity of the individuals composing the gangs.

There is, however, a rough and coarse test of the results of the reduction of wages, which may commend itself to the notice of Governments. It is that while the numbers paid for, and supposed to be employed on, relief works in the first week of February were 907,316, they fell in the last week of March to 662,195, and that the numbers "too weak for work," requiring cooked food in relief houses, had increased from 38,163 in the first week of March to 99,113 in the last week of the same month. From my recent inspection in Madanapally and Royachoti, I found these helpless and infirm people were increasing at the rate of more than 100 a day at each relief house and if they continue so to increase, as I think is but too probable, the numbers to be fed in the Cuddapah District will probably reach 20,000 within the next two months, instead of 3,294 as in the last week of March. I leave it for others to determine whether the policy of instituting a bare subsistence wage on relief works has, or has not, contributed to the enormous increase of the sick and feeble, and of the gratuitous feeding throughout the distressed districts.

Sir Richard Temple is of opinion that the task work required of coolies who are paid on the lower scale, is very nearly equivalent to a condition of rest, and that the scale of food necessary for persons in a state of idleness, will very well suit those who only execute light work.

The condition of the labouring gangs varied very much in the several localities. Some have very little distance to go to their labour, and in such cases the collection of half a cubic yard of road material may not involve any unusual exertion. But even in these cases I have seen work attempted when the ground was as hard as iron, and with tools much too heavy for the strength of those who had to wield them, and officials of the Public Works Department have told me that in their contract rates, no coolies would ever think of attempting work of this kind, except when the ground had been softened by rain. In such cases, the bodily wear and tear of moving half a cubic yard of material, or executing 50 per cent of a D. P. W. task, is considerable, and especially in the case of weakly gangs.

I have seen moreover very wretched and enfeebled creatures in the gangs who have come distances of 4, 6, and even 8 miles to their work, some of them dragging their children to and fro with them, and I have no hesitation in stating that when these walking distances, and carrying weights are taken into account with the day's work, that the expenditure of force is far ahead of its replenishment in the shape of food wages.

Sir Richard Temple states that his lowest scale of wages will permit in most instances of men buying 1½lb. of grain, in addition to condiments and some other nourishment, however this may be the case in the Bellary District or in certain station on the line of railway which I have not yet inspected, it is not so in the upland taluqs of North Arcot and Cuddapah. At Goorumkonda the other day the bazaar prices of rice was only 13 lbs. the Rupee; and at Royachoti about 14lbs. so that one anna would not purchase even a pound of grain.

The mode of calculating the wages of the coolies too in some districts has practically the effect of reducing the earnings of men from 1 A 6 P to 1 A 5 P or 1 A 4 P and what with deductions for short work, and the "customary tribute" to the gangs men, there is reason to fear that in a very large proportion of cases the labourers do not get anything like the whole of the reduced wage.

Sir Richard Temple has, however, made a most important concession to the famine labourers in consequence of my protest, and if no other good has resulted, I feel bound to thank him for the consideration given to the last paragraph of my letter, in which I pointed out that a man must *eat*, even if we give him no *work* on Sundays, and that a subsistence wage ought not to be shared with young children. Practically, there is now very little difference between Sir Richard Temple's wage rate and my own recommendations. I have contended, and given reasons for considering, that the basis of a pound of grain for a labouring man was unsafe, especially when that wage was paid only for six days in the week, and when helpless children had to share in the food. Sir Richard Temple admits the weakness of this portion of his scheme, and, by conceding additional help to feed the young has in point of fact yielded all that I felt justified in urging.

According to my observation though the ordinary wage rate of 2 Annas, 1-6, and 1 Anna for men women and children respectively, may in some districts be too little to procure a sufficiency of nourishing food to keep up bodily [illegible], yet in times like such these the people are ready enough to work for wages cheerfully, and with a good heart, getting payment for, and doing work only on six days in the week. Whatever deficiencies in their food there may be, they supplement in their own fashion by using articles that, though not in general use may help at a pinch to sustain life, such as the seeds of the bamboo, tamarind, &c., the pith of the aloe plant, and certain jungle leaves like the *Sethiæ Indica*.

The actual wage receipts of a family of man, wife, and four children, on the old and amended new scale of wages is given below;

Ordinary scale.

Man	6 days at 2 Annas	0	12	0
Woman...........	„ 1½ do	0	9	0
2 Children	„ 1 do	0	12	0
2 children under 7 years of age				
Total per week...		2	1	0

Sir Richard Temple's amended scale.

Man	7 days at 1½ Annas	0	10	6
Woman	„ 1¼ „	0	8	9
2 Children	„ ¾ „	0	10	6
2 Children below 7 years, relief grant.	¼ „	0	3	6
Total per week...		2	1	3

From this comparison it will be seen that in the case of a man with a family of four children, two of whom are workers, and two non-workers, he is actually better off by 3 p. per week under Sir Richard Temple's modified reduced wage, than he was when working six days in the week for ordinary wages. Mr. West, C. E., in charge of the Cheyar embankment works informs me that to meet the views of the district authorities and to avoid the apperance of competition in the labour market, he has reduced his rates from the ordinary two annas, to the modified scale of Sir Richard Temple's, and paid for the Sundays, and that practically his disbursements per head, average just the same as before.

The great financial saving therefore of ever so many lakhs of Rupees is not likely to accrue from the introduction of the new scale of wage. It has given intense dissatisfaction to the labouring people, who could not, or would not, comprehend its terms; it has opened the door for abuses of various kinds, and it has not tended to economy in disbursements.

In some gangs near Coddapah the other day I saw several women labourers encumbered by three or four children under age, who had been brought to secure the pittance granted under the recent modification of the rules. These children are of course much exposed all day and distract the mother's attention from her work. The present system can be good neither for the mother nor the children, nor is it economical to the Government according to the experience of Mr. West who has tried both systems and according to the typical case I have given.

Sir Richard Temple asks if I will admit that a pound of grain a day is sufficient to maintain an adult native of India in a "state of rest." In reply I have to state that I do not know of any cereal grain which would give a sufficiency of albuminous matter in a lb. weight to replace the daily waste of nitrogen from the adult native body, and consequently, I am unable to admit any such proposition. The "evidence" adduced by Sir Richard Temple in regard to this matter is, in reality, no evidence at all. Sir Richard says that in the Vellore Relief Camp Dr Fox and Captain Harris were agreed that men had improved on 1 lb. of grain, but when I came to enquire into the matter I found that the "evidence" rested on general impressions, and not on periodical weighing and individual record of weight from time to time.

Even in the "weight test" some caution is necessary, for many of the people who come into camps appear to be filling out and fattening when in reality they are getting dropsical and in a fair way to die. I can easily understand that the people in the Vellore camp did better on 1 lb. of grain per diem than they did on 12 ounces, which was the scale in use until a few weeks ago when Dr. Fox urged an increase.

I have thought it safer and more prudent in this matter to fall back on our experience in dieting non-labouring prisoners, and to recommend 20 ounces or 1¼ lbs. of rice grain besides dhall, vegetables, condiments, etc., for adults fed in relief camps, and this allowance is now sanctioned by Government, and should be, I think, a minimum allowance, considering how much issue these poor creatures have to repair before they can be brought into a state to do a day's work.

I almost wish, in regard to Sir Richard Temple's reputation as a gentleman of many and varied accomplishments, that he had spared me the difficulty of dealing with his "crucial tests" in paras 11 and 12, as regards the alleged discrepancies in theory and practice as to the amount of nitrogen necessary to a successful dietary. It is not a pleasant thing for one in my position to point out errors of comprehension on Sir Richard Temple's part; but, however painful the operation it must be done. Sir Richard Temple quotes from the *Madras Manual of Hygiene*, a work of admitted excellence, by Surgeon Major H. King, M. B., the composition of a scale of rations allowed to native soldiers on foreign service. He points out very truly that these rations while yielding an abundance of carboniferous food (32 ounces of rice), are very defective in nitrogenous principles, the whole weight of food in fact yielding only 178 grains of nitrogen per diem. "According to this theory," observes Sir Richard Temple "the Madras sepoy would be undergoing starvation at the hands of the Government. But, in fact, he is not so reduced physically, nor does he fail the Government when it calls upon him for exertion. This case, I submit, makes very strongly against Dr. Cornish's theory."

I must confess that I was a little staggered by Sir Richard Temple's quotation of the scale of food allowed to "European soldiers on board ship." I was travelling at the time of receiving the Minute, and away from all books of reference, so that I could not verify the composition of the diet, as given in the *Madras Manual of Hygiene*, but I knew that this diet had been framed under the advice of scientific men, and that it was not likely to err in the direction of giving too little nitrogenous food, and I was quite satisfied that some error had crept into the calculations, and that Sir Richard Temple had pitched upon this "crucial instance" without thought of the possible inaccuracy of the figures.

The explanation of the calculated quantity of nitrogen in this diet being only 155 grain per day is very simple The diets which are valued in the appendix to the *Madras Manual of Hygiene* are all taken from the Madras Medical Code. The quantities of this particular diet will be found in the code page 133, Vol II. The transcriber instead of entering 4 lbs. or 64 oz. "fresh bread" for a week's ration has made the mistake of entering 4 oz. and, as a consequence, all the calculations of albuminous and carboniferous food are below the actual truth.

There is, also, another error. The calculator of the nutritive values has assumed that "salt meat" contains less albumen than fresh, and has put down a less proportion of nitrogen for the salt meat; but this is not really the case, though in salt meat the albuminous matter may be less easily digested. The effect of salting meat is to harden the albuminous tissues, and to cause the watery juices of the meat to enter the brine, consequently salt meat has more albumen in a given weight than fresh, or preserved meat.

On the whole, I consider the ship-board dietary of the European soldier, containing as it does, according to my calculation, from 200 to 240 grains of nitrogen per diem, very well suited for a class of people who have nothing whatever to do.

Sir Richard Temple says the British soldier is not reduced by a diet containing 155 grains of nitrogen, and the answer to this statement is that the British soldier is never put on any such diet, and that the figures on which Sir Richard Temple rests his "crucial instance" are wholly wrong, partly from a clerical error of the transcriber, and partly from the mistake in estimating the albuminous matter in the salt meat of the ship-board ration.

It follows, therefore, that all Sir Richard Temple's surmises on the hypothesis that 155 grains of nitrogen is enough for a British soldier fell to the ground, and this, part of the question need scarcely be noticed further.

I feel bound, however, to protest against the line of argument advanced by Sir Richard Temple that as the British soldier only needs so much nitrogenous food that the Native of India can do with two-thirds of that amount, or less. We have no grounds whatever for submitting so dangerous a theory, and all our practical experience tells just the other way.

In the *Indian Annals of Medical Science*, Vol. III. 1855, Mr. Strong gives some very remarkable tables showing the influence of a change of diet in the Alipore Jail. A Magistrate in charge *thought* that the prisoners were being too well treated, and so abandoned a scale of food which had been sanctioned by the Medical Board, and which had kept the prisoners in health, for a dietary of his own devising. The change consisted chiefly in knocking off the meat, reducing the grain allowance, and obliging the prisoners to consume what they had in a single meal The result of this amateur tampering with the food of the people was an increase in mortality from an average of 42·4 per thousand to 117·5 per thousand in the three years during which the "experiment" was in force. The constituents of this dietary gave about 19 parts of carboniferous food to 1½ of nitrogenous!

The late Mr. Bedford of the Bengal Medical Service records a similar increase of mortality dependent on a charge of food in the Rajshaye Jail in 1852-53. In this case several months elapsed before the bowel sickness began to appear but the result was a trebling of the annual mortality.

The effect of improving the standard of diets in the Madras jails in 1867, so as to raise the amount of albuminous food equal to from 200 to 240 grains of nitrogen per diem, has been to diminish the mean annual death rate from 107 to about 22 per thousand, for the eight years in which the new dietaries have been in force.*

There remains yet one more point to be noticed with reference to differences of opinion in regard to the present condition of the labouring poor. On this point Sir Richard Temple states: "Having carefully inspected during my tour in this Presidency thousands of relief labourers, I give it as my opinion, that with very few exceptions, which are not as a rule traceable to insufficient wages, the general physical condition of the labourers is as good now as in ordinary years.'

This is Sir Richard Temple's opinion, but not mine. I too have seen a considerable number of relief labourers, and have taken some pains to find out where the distress really is, and my experience is this, that if I want to see the darkest side of the famine picture, I must look for it else where than amongst the ranks of those who have still strength enough left them to work. Consequently I make a point of examining, wherever I can, the condition of the people fed in relief houses, lungerkhanas, and by private charity, I try to ascertain the condition of the poor who frequent the public bazaars and markets: and I pay special attention to the condition of the old and the young, whom I find almost invariably to be the earliest victims to distress. It is in this respect probably that my estimate of the effects of the famine on the health of the lower classes differs so widely from Sir Richard Temple's. My view is briefly this, that the famine is pressing with peculiar severity upon certain sections of the labouring classes, who average from 20 to 30 per cent. of the population of the several districts that amongst these classes there has been already a very large mortality, primarily due to bad and insufficient feeding and that the condition of the survivors is in many cases critical in the extreme, as shown by the rapidly increasing proportion of persons who are unfit to work, and who have to be fed entirely at Government expense to keep the feeble vitality they have, from being altogether extinguished.

Immediately the condition of a people becomes so low that they cannot work, the question of saving life becomes enormously complicated, and in plain language the time has then passed by when Government relief can do more than attempt to rescue a few possessed of the strongest constitutions. What has been our experience in this respect in the Madras relief camps, and in the camps now being established throughout the country? Sir Richard Temple I observe in his numerous Minutes has passed by this subject of the actual mortality of the famine stricken, but as a public health official, I am bound to take notice of it.

The following figures show the mortality amongst this class of the population in the Madras camps for ten weeks ending 31st March.

Mean strength.	Total Deaths.	Annual Ratio per Mille.
11,005.	1,971.	930·8.

This enormous mortality simply means an annual death-rate equivalent to 930·8 per mille of the population constantly under observation, and in fact is a death-rate which wipes out nearly the whole of the living within a year. The excessive death rate going on in Madras is going on in every relief camp in the country. I find but little difference in the proportion of deaths, whether in North Arcot, Cuddapah or Madras. And it must not be supposed that this excessive death-rate is due to cholera, or small-pox, for the Madras camps have been singularly free of the former, and by means of vaccination the small pox epidemic has been controlled. The deaths are almost entirely due to diseases which invariably in India attack under-fed and starved people, viz., extreme wasting of tissue, and destruction of the lining membrane of the lower bowel. This is a simple statement of fact. Thanks to the assistance of Surgeon General G. Smith and his able Medical staff in Madras, this question of the nature of the famine diseases has been abundantly verified by post-mortem examinations. Surgeon-Major Porter informs me that the average weight of bodies of full grown men he has examined has varied from 57 to 85 lbs, and it is enough to record this fact, to show the extreme wasting going on during life.

The famine, so far has already fallen very heavily on the old, the weakly constituted, and young children. It is still "weeding out" from our labouring classes a large number of victims, and in consideration of the fact, that diseased conditions dependent on sufficient food follow *many months after the cause has passed away*, I apprehend that a heavy and unusual mortality will continue, even after the period of drought and dearth of food has ended.

The survivors of the famine will be the strongest and best fitted of their race to continue the species, and when plenty again blesses the land, they will produce a vigorous race of descendants but I think there can be no reasonable doubt, that this food deficiency has fallen very heavily upon the ordinary agricultural labouring poor, and that many years must elapse before they will have made up the numbers who have fallen, and are still falling, victims to the combined famine and pestilence now in our midst. I have in former reports called attention to the fact, that the children born of famine-stricken mothers, are nothing but skin and bone. My recent experience goes to show that the birth rate is seriously diminishing, and that pregnancy amongst the distressed women is becoming a rare condition.

It is on these grounds that I cannot subscribe to the pleasing and hopeful telegrams in which Sir Richard Temple summarises the weekly progress of events for the benefit of the Home Government and the English people. There are two sides to every picture. Sir Richard Temple, like a skilful General commanding in battle, naturally fixes his attention on the main points of attack and defence, and so long as these are safe, his main work is accomplished.

I, on the other hand as a public health official whose special duty it is to preserve life, am bound to listen to the cries of the wounded, and to note in what way the combatants suffer, and I should be wanting in my duty to myself, and to the Government I serve, if I failed to state the facts coming to my knowledge, and the deductions drawn from those facts.

W. R. CORNISH F. R. C. S., Surgeon Major,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Madras, 6th April, 1877.

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* See—paper. "Sanitary improvements in Indian Jails." Trans' Social Science Association for 1875.

THE UNITED EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.

(AN OVER-TRUE TALE.)

BOMBAY is not altogether an apathetic city. It has its sights and its stirs now and then; and to a stranger it might seem to be almost a busy, bustling little place. But these two weeks you might fancy something unusual had been taking place. The educated portion of the native population of the city appear to be in a strange ferment, their eyes glowing, hearts beating and cheeks flushed. What has happened to move them so?

Bombay is a handsome city, with gardens, beautiful walks, noble pier, venerable cathedral, and stately edifices. It has a bandstand, where music is scarcely heard now, but that does not prevent people from being merry; it has a Rotton Row for equestrains to gallop over, a convenient course that allows the course of love to run smooth; and above all it has an Esplanade, on the borders of which small but lovely trees cast refreshing shade over the heads of weary passers by. A traveller who happens to land by the Apollo Pier will see as he proceeds to the outskirts of the town Watson's Hotel, the Bombay Club, the Mechanic Institute, and other stately buildings on his left until he comes to the Frere Fountain in front of which the Post Office, Public Works Department, and Telegraph Office buildings are visible. Further on, if he be a pedestrain, he will do well to pause and take off his hat and contemplate with fitting reverence a noble work of art—the statue of Her Majesty the Queen. Full of grace and nobility and seated like a veritable Empress the mother-Queen looks benignantly on her people. As the traveller resumes his march he will see on his right in a favourable position in front of the Parade Ground an ugly building but grandiloquently styled the Bombay Gymkhana. If it be even-time he will see the Parade Ground metamorphosed into a play-ground, where Parsee lads run about, toss balls up and down and play at cricket. There is something reckless in the style of the youngsters, they are at the game like little goblins. Issuing from the ground out in the open road the traveller will see on his left a small but pretty building situated in a tank. This is the Framjee Kavasji Institute, where public lectures are delivered. But here we halt; further on we have nothing to do.

It was the fourth April 1877. From an early hour in the morning coolies were seen moving in the town with large boards pasted over with paper on which these words in blue and red print were legible:—"United Evangelistic Services every evening this week at the Queen's statue at 5 P.M. for natives and at the Framji Kavasji Institute at 8 P.M. English speaking natives are invited to attend."

It is a quarter to five in the evening. Crowds of natives and Europeans had gathered at the base of the Queen's statue. About fifty chairs had been placed near the iron-railings which protected Her Majesty, and on those some ladies and gentlemen were seated. A little in front of the chairs was a diminutive stage, a foot or so raised from the ground. The crowd was impatient. The people seemed to have come to enjoy themselves. They did not at all appear to know the cause of the meeting, which they were invited to attend.

The Cathedral Clock struck five. All at once the people were hushed. A gentleman, neither young nor old, and who appeared to be neither a clerk nor a layman but something between both, rose from his seat and motioned the choir to commence. All at once the fifty voices swelled to the music of 'Stand up! Stand up for Jesus! ye soldiers of the cross.' When the four stanzas of the hymn had been sung an old gentleman with spare white beard, that appeared to have been just allowed to grow, stood on a platform and addressed the crowd in Mahratti. In a squeaking voice he spoke to his audience of Jesus, of God, of the Bible, and of the Vedas. His discourse was frequently disturbed by hisses and questions, which he, however, did not heed. He then sat down, and another hymn was sung by the chair. Next stood on the platform a man, whose dress was a mystery, for his coat and trousers were those of an European, and he had a skull-cap. He addressed his audience in Gujarati. He particularly directed the attention of the Parsees to what he said. He spoke in favourable terms of the three principles of the religion of Zoroaster, on which the foundation of his whole faith rests. Good thoughts, good words, and good deeds, he said, were very good things to preach but difficult to practise. He dwelt upon love of God, which he said, was shown by his coming down on earth to save man. He concluded by saying that there was salvation through but one mediator, and that mediator was Jesus Crist. He was followed by a Hindoo gentleman a funny individual; and one of the crowd remarked that he was too funny to be serious. He spoke of his own experience; that he in his youth did not know that he was a sinner for he was married and did not keep a mistress. But subsequently he was undeceived, and was saved through Jesus. His discourse was very amusing and chimed in with the mood of the people who apparently listened to him with pleasure.

A hymn, "Just as I am, without one plea," was sung and brought the meeting to a close.

The ladies and gentlemen had gone away. The people were busy talking and making serious and funny remarks on what they had heard and seen. Abuses against the Christians were freely ventilated. Separated from the crowd stood two young men conversing in a low voice. They were Parsees.

"Who was that European gentleman who spoke to us in Mahratti?"

"Why do you not know him? Mr. B. is a Methodist, and the editor of the *Bombay Protector*."

"And the Parsee who addressed us next? He was an eloquent old man, but too hot, I should think."

"He is the Rev. Mr. D., one of the First Parsee converts. The Hindoo, you know, comes from Ahmednuggur and in some way related to our Parsee friend. But, I say, what do you think seriously of these Evangelistic Services? Don't you believe that the Christians praise their religion at the expense of others?"

"Yes, they are too intolerant to be safe guides for us. For my part I cannot imagine how a Parsee or a Hindoo, who believes in the one God, should be damned, simply because he chooses to follow the dictates of his own conscience. I am at once reminded of Dante, who consigns even such an exemplary person as Socrates to Hell. If "Justice and primeval love" moved God to create the Purgatory, Socrates must surely be in Heaven; and so ought our fathers to be."

The next day all the native quarters of Bombay were in a ferment. People talked of the Evangelistic Services as something to enjoy and yet something to fear. Fathers cautioned their young sons, who attended schools and colleges, to be aware of the trap, which in their paternal prudence they believed was set to catch unsuspected children; and the sons replied with a self satisfied smile that they were too cunning to be easily caught. On the other hand the Christians, who had projected the movement, talked seriously of the new converts they were sure to have, and of the 'precious souls' they were assisting to save.' In the evening services and discourses again took place at the base of the Queen's statue. There were fewer people there than on the previous evening, but the audience was quiet and serious. A gentleman was addressing the crowd in English when a Parsee lad stept in quietly and sat on one of the vacant chairs. He was immediately the cynosure of a hundred eyes. There was a stir in the crowd, a hurried consultation, and a few Parsees moved away to a distance and waited. The service was over. But the people did not separate. The Parsee lad was moving away when he was roughly seized by the shoulder and accosted with the words, "Are you a Christian?" The boy was frightened; but he replied in the affirmative. A slap on his cheeks followed the reply. He was jostled from one man to another, and the boy suffered patiently, for he was among dozens of infuriated Parsees. The arrival of a Police Inspector on the spot was the signal for his deliverance.

IV.

Every evening from and after the fourth of April religious services were held at the Framjee Kavasji Institute. On the evening after the scene described above took place a goodly gathering had collected at the Institute. The audience was a mixed one. There were Englishmen, Portuguese, Hindoos, Mahomedans and Parsees. The Christians had taken off their hats, but the Hindoos and the Parsees retain their queer turbans on their heads. On one of the back seats was a young man, a Parsee, in fact the one whom we have described as speaking of Dante's injustice with regards to Socrates. His turban was not on his head, but in its place there was a skull-cap. He was looking about him with a bewildered air and with fear as he recognised Parsees among the audience.

The service began. The first hymn sung was the one commencing with the entreaty "Pass me not, O gentle Saviour, hear my humble cry." All rose from the seats, all but a few natives. The young Parsee rose too; but the words of the hymn stuck in his throat, for he was not prepared to receive Jesus as his Saviour. He thought that it was a sin and a lie to speak words, whose truth he did not feel. His hands trembled and he sat down in confusion. That evening a young clergyman delivered an address from the text of the Canaanite woman, who entreated Jesus to save her daughter. He spoke how Christ wanted to be assured of her thorough cleansing and humility, how he tried the woman by assuring her that the people of Israel were alone beloved in the eyes of God and that he had come to save them alone; that the Canaanites were an unholy race and could not enjoy the privileges of the elect; and how the woman replied humbly that dogs ate of the crumbs thrown down by the great people at the table. The discourse was eloquent, very eloquent and impassioned; but it had no effect on the young Parsee save that he regarded Jesus as a very holy and wise man.

The service was over. The greater part of the gathering had dispersed. A few, however, remained to pray. The young man's curiosity also kept him there. When the prayers had been said, the clergyman who had preached about the Canaanite woman came up to the youth. He asked him whether he felt he could receive Jesus in his heart. "If you ask me to believe in Christ as a holy teacher, a great prophet, and a wonderful man, I am ready to accept him as such. But nothing of what I have heard here and elsewhere has given me the conviction that Jesus is the son of God."

V.

It is the thirteenth of April, 1877. Two Methodists are engaged in a serious and apparently not a very pleasant conversation. One of them is heard to say as follows:—"After all I think, brother, that we can now scarcely expect any addition to our flock. We have done everything we could. We have been given a patient hearing and yet the heathens are not convinced. And to think that after all our pains we have done nothing, accomplished nothing, is it not enough to fill me and every Christian with despair? We see hundreds listening to the word of God, and yet hundreds go away without heeding it, without salvation, brother, is not this enough to make us weep?" A gloomy shake of the head was the only answer returned to the appeal.—*Indian Spectator.*

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200 000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000 000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 500,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,20,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall bellow Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay. 10th April 1875.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, the commodious BUNGALOW, No. 182 at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of B. Lang, Esquire. For Rent, etc., apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NOTTING HILL TO LET Furnished, about July, for two years. A Comfortable House with small Garden and close to Railway Station, containing three Reception, four Bed and Dressing Rooms, Nursery, and Bath Room with Hot Water Service. Inclusive terms four Guineas a week. Apply "J. E. E." care Messrs. FARRAR & FARRAR, Wardrobe Place, Doctors' Commons London.

NOTICES.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 8 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."

The Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

LADIES' STRAW HATS and BONNETS cleaned and altered to the Latest Fashion by
MRS. MEDLEY,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
34, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Ladies' own Material made up at very Moderate Charges and to the Latest Fashion.

OSTRICH FEATHERS DYED AND CURLED.

FINE ART GALLERY.

LOUIS FRANK,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

INVITES INSPECTION of his ORIGINAL DRAWINGS in OILS and WATER COLOURS, viz. of—

MATHERAN—Chowk Point.
Ditto Chowk Plateau.
Ditto Ponsonby's Spring.
Ditto Garbut Point.
Ditto Below the Bund.
MAHABLESHWUR—Dhobies Glen.
Ditto Arthur's Seat.
Ditto Yenna Falls.
BOMBAY and neighbourhood.
Vehar Lake, Morning Scene, Colaba, Malabar Point, Pilot Bunder, Moody Bay, Peer Pow, Worlee, &c., &c.
Also, views in Cashmere, Indore, Mussoorie, Chuckrata, &c., &c.

N. B.—Pictures Framed and Mounted after the latest designs.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach. Giddiness, Dizziness sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

INDIGESTION RELIEVED IN FIVE MINUTES.

DR. SIMES'
FAR-FAMED
PEPSINE MIXTURE,
The only Cure for
INDIGESTION.

Trade Mark "PEPSINE MIXTURE."

THE GREAT HEALER OF THE STOMACH, IS WARRANTED TO CURE

Indigestion
Heartburn
Wind
Acidity
Giddiness
Headache
Liver Complaint
Pains between the Shoulders
Loss of Appetite
Rejection of Food
Bitterness in the Mouth
Jaundice
Redness in the Face
Palpitation, &c.

It quickly removes all obstructions from the stomach, and promotes the healthy action of the viscera. It causes a due secretion of bile, neutralises acidity, and removes all indigested food from the stomach, and assists Nature in her regular progress. It contains nothing injurious; can be taken by the most delicate person; is a good pick-me-up taken in the morning after excess of eating or drinking. Price Re. 1-6 per bottle, cash, or by post 48 stamps.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF INDIGESTION.

—WAGSTAFF, Esq., Droitwich, writes:—"Dear Sir,—I have suffered from indigestion and liver complaint for a long while, and have paid £50 to one of the first physicians in Birmingham for advice and medicines, but obtained no relief. One bottle of Dr. Simes' Pepsine Mixture has done me more good than all the medicines I have taken."

Mr. C. BRITTEN, 78 High-street, Birmingham, writes:—"Your Dr. Simes' Pepsine Mixture not only sells well, but purchasers also speak in the highest terms of it, some even declaring that it has done them very much good when other things tried for years have failed, and amongst those prescriptions from various medical men."

COUGHS RELIEVED IN TWO MINUTES.

BRONCHITIS!!! COUGHS!!! COLDS!!!

NEWTON-MASON'S
HOREHOUND AND LINSEED LINCTUS,
THE GREAT CURE FOR BRONCHITIS,
Is warranted to Cure

Coughs of years' standing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Diphtheria, Inflamed, Sore, and Ulcerated Throats, Bronchitis, Wooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels. Thousands of persons have been cured of their coughs by its magic influences on the bronchial tubes. It will relieve the most distressing Coughs in two minutes, as its effects are so magical, speedily dissolving the congealed phlegm and causing free expectoration, thereby giving that inestimable boon a comfortable night's sleep, to sufferers. It is also a sure preventive against consumption. So ask for Newton-Mason's Patent Horehound and Linseed Linctus. Price Re. 1-6 per bottle, cash, or by post 48 stamps.

WONDERFUL CURE OF HOARSENESS AND COUGH.

Mrs. ANDREWS 21, Kenion-Street, writes:—"Dear Sir,—I am very much pleased to tell you that after I took four teaspoonsful of your Linctus my hoarseness went quite away. It also relieved the cough immediately I gave some to my daughter. She had been hoarse for four months. It quite cured her. I also gave some to my little girl, twelve months old, suffering from whooping cough. It has cured her. I shall always recommend it."

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR INDIA:
A. W. MASON, 15, ROYD STREET,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL OF MESSRS. M. F. CASH AND CO.,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
MESSRS. ROGERS & COMPANY,
FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. SIMES' PATENT LIVER PILLS, warranted not to contain Blue Pill or Calomel, are the best and safest Pills ever yet discovered to cure quickly pains between the shoulders and the side, by acting directly on the liver, without purging the bowels. Sold in boxes, Re. 1 each.

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT INDIA.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—

CASK, containing 8 dozen Pints .... Rs 16 0
,, ,, 6 ,, Quarts .... ,, 18 0
,, ,, 4 ,, ,, ... ,, 13 0

APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. WANKLYN, V. Pres of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited and over for Tropical climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson, M.D., late H. M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is THE CERTAINTY OF ITS PURITY. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water or the manufacture of soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have SMITH, BILBROUGH & Co.'s house on the Label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

OF ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

JUST received, per P. and O. S.S. Lombardy, a shipment of the above Cigars and Cheroots:—

"CAVITE" BRAND,

which is unhesitatingly affirmed to be about the most superior article that has been sent to this market for some time, and pronounced by the Undersigned's MANILLA AGENT to be of

PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE
and
THE CHOICEST PRODUCE OF MANILLA.

No. 1 CIGARS,
Per 1,000, Rs 90.—Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Per 1,000, Rs 65.—Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Per 1,000, Rs. 40.—Per Box of 200, Rs 9.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S

CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ......10 to	15	8
Overland Suits	25	0
Warm Suits ......30 to	40	0
Boys' Suits	10	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from ......35 to	65	0
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	11	0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8	8
Warm do ,,	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladies White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ......6 to	15	0

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ......6-8 to	8	8
Travelling Hats	4	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm ......9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8
Blankets ......each	10	
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ......10 to	19	5
Resais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	24	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ......12 8 to	23	
Solid Leather do	40	
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra Large do	24	
Gladstone Bags	35	
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete ... 2- to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ......5 to	6	0

	Rs.	a.
Courier Bags ......9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ......2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4	4
Tiffin Baskets fitted. 16 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	7	8
Do. Horse Hair do	7	8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	32	8
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps ......1-8 to	2	
Waterproof Coats	10	0
6 Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42 Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz.	13	8
Linen Collars ...... doz.	6	
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	5
Warm Gloves	1	0
Children's Gloves ....1 to	1	8
Mits	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	0
Sailors' Knots ......1-8 to	3	0
Windsors for Bow or ing ......1-8 to	4	
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2	12
Gents' Slippers	2	8
Ladies' Shoes	2	12

	Rs.	a.
China Bath Slippers	1	8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	11	4
Pocket Filters	2	12
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	2
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles..	3	2
Do. Strops ......3-8 to	4	0
Nail Scissors ......1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes	1	12
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps	3	8
Pocket Knives	2	8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Shaving do Stick	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Florelline	1	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life Saving apparatus	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beach ......5-8 to	12	8

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

BADHAM & CO.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats ......6-8 to	8	0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S

FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	,, 350
Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	,, 330
Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	,, 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	,, 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	,, 65 to ,, 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	,, 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ....Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¼ and Minute Repeaters	,, 800 to ,, 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	,, 400 to ,, 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	,, 550 to ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY PRICE LIST—(INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES.)

The amount of Duty and Dues on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c., at per case of one doz. qts. or two doz. pints is as follows:—

On Clarets and Burgundies, Rs. 2; German Still Wines, Sherries, and Ports Rs. 3; Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5; Spirits and Cordials, Rs. 8. Town Dues, As 8 per case.

These Cash Charges we cover in our Prices by general request, but include no Profit on the Advance, nor can we take Discount off duty and dues.

BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICES:—5, ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C., AND 44, MARK LANE, CITY, E.C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA. | BORDEAUX HOUSE:—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.
THE ADMIRALTY,
OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. LINES,
THE P. & O. Co., AND THE B. I. S. N. Co. FOR SOME OF THEIR SHIPS.
Seventy Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

THE BOMBAY.
THE REFORM.
THE WINDHAM.
THE ATHENÆUM.
THE HIMALAYA.
THE NYNEE TAL.
THE CAWNPORE.
THE SIRHIND.
THE TUTICORIN.
THE TIRHOOT PLANTERS.
THE WESTERN INDIA

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815 AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

MEMO OF TERMS.

An Order for Three Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE
Three months' Credit, without Discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value

N. B.—Forwarding Charges we add to our rates. We guarantees each case to contain its full complement of bottles when dispatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.

BORDEAUX—Red.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.			CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	,, RAUZAN		27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	,, PALMER		24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	,, LAROSE	Dinner Wines	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	,, ST. JULIET		18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	,, CANTENAC		16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup		12 0	14 0
11 0	...	PAUILLAC		11 8	...

CLARET IN WOOD.

CASH. 46 Gals. Hdhs. Rs. A.		CREDIT. 46 Gals. Hdhs. R. A.
252 0	ST. JULIEN	273 8
216 0	CANTENAC	233 8
18 0	ST. ESTEPHE	193 8
147 8	MEDOC	157 8

Of these we keep no stock, but can import for special order.

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white cap	18 8	20 8

BURGUNDY—Red.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
31 0	33 0	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 8	34 8
25 8	27 4	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 8	28 8
21 8	23 8	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 8	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	18 8	...
37 12	...	SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 8	...

WHITE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
25 8	27 4	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine White	26 8	28 8
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine..	17 8	19 8

SHERRIES.

We call especial attention to these—

Per doz Qts. Rs. A.			Per doz Qts. Rs. A.
36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1, rare old	gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured soft pale	black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry	blue seal	25 8
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry	green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA	red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium	yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTE, remarkably pale and very dry	pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE.	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior	black seal	37 8
33 0	MADEIRA, Excellent Wine	red seal	34 8

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS.

4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
68 12	212 12	416 4	823 8	Amontillado, A1	72 0	233 12	457 4	904 8
66 0	198 4	387 8	766 0	Amontillado, Black seal quality	69 0	217 12	425 4	840 8
51 12	152 8	295 12	584 4	Amoroso	54 0	166 12	323 4	638 8
42 4	124 8	245 4	472 8	Oloroso	44 0	135 12	262 4	514 8
43 4	126 4	240 12	481 8	Vino Puro	45 0	137 12	267 4	524 8
39 4	115 8	222 0	436 8	Manzanilla W	41 0	125 12	241 4	474 8
36 8	106 8	206 8	400 8	Yellow Seal W	38 0	115 12	224 4	434 8
34 8	97 8	186 12	364 8	Vino de Pasto W	36 0	105 12	202 4	394 8
32 12	83 0	158 0	308 12	White Seal	34 0	89 12	170 4	332 8

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½, or with Plated Taps Rs. 4 extra.

Of the 3 qualities marked W we keep stocks. But the others we only import for special orders.

CHAMPAGNES.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
47 8	51 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	49 8	53 8
47 12	50 10	WACHTER'S PRINCE OF WALES' PLUME	50 0	53 0
30 4	...	Ditto ditto per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 12	
41 12	43 8	FINE DRY SPARKLING	43 8	45 0
37 12	41 12	GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	39 8	43 8
31 4	...	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light particularly dry	32 8	...
22 12	...	CARTE ROUGE	23 8	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
42 8	44 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 8	46 8
33 0	35 0	HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	34 8	36 8
28 4	...	,, EXCELLENT WINE	29 8	...
42 8	44	MOSELLE NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 8	46 8
33 0	35	MOSELLE MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 8	36 8
28 4	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	29 8	...

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 4	48 4	HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	,, MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	..
34 0	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	35 8	...
29 4	31 0	HOCK RUDESHEIMER, MELLOW	30 8	32 8
24 8	26 4	,, HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	25 8	27 8
18 12	21 8	,, LAUBENHEIMER, light refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL	30 8	...
29 4	31 0	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	30 8	32 8

PORTS.

Qts Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
35 12	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	37 8	...
26 4	28 4	INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	27 8	29 8
22 8	24 8	DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	23 8	25 8
18 12	20 12	A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8	...

PORTS IN WOOD.

Per Octave. Rs. A.	Per Quarter Cask Rs. A.	Per Hhd. Rs. A.		Per Octave. Rs. A.	Per Quarter Cask Rs. A.	Per Hhd. Rs. A.
99 4	186 0	359 4	Port, red seal	107 12	201 4	388 8
109 4	207 8	404 4	,, black seal	118 12	225 4	438 8
131 12	254 4	497 12	Invalid's quality	143 12	277 4	542 8

These we import for special orders only.

COGNAC.

Our duty paid Prices are:—

Per dozen. Rs. A.			Per Dozen Rs. A.
24 12	P.C. *	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	25 8
13 4	Do.	in Flasks	13 12
8 0	Do.	Half flasks	8 4
26 8	P.C. **	White Capsule, delicate flavor	27 8
14 4	Do.	do. In Flasks ,, ,,	14 12
30 8	S.O.P. ***	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	31 8
16 4	Do.	do. In Flasks	16 12
34 4	V.S.O.P. ****	Black Capsule, old pale, the finest imported	35 8
18 0	Do.	do. In Flasks	18 12
43 12		BLACK CAP, extra superior rare old	45 8
21 12		RUM, the finest old Jamaica	22 0
24 12		RUM, the finest old Jamaica Rum extra quality	25 8
19 1		Do. fine "Pineapple"	20 0
21 12		GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	22 8
21 12		FIELD'S GIN	22 8
22 12		WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old pure	23 8
24 12		WHISKY SCOTCH, Fine old Pure extra quality	25 8
17 8		GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 0
15 12		SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL	16 0

COGNAC IN WOOD.

Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.		Per Gal without Jar. Rs. A.
13 12	COGNAC, No. ****	14 4
12 0	,, ,, ***	12 4
10 0	,, ,, **	10 4
9 8	,, ,, *	9 12

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jar for Ditto .... 1 Gal. Rs. 2 0 Each.
Do. do. do. .... 2 ,, ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. do. .... 4 ,, ,, 4 0 ,,

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

LIQUEURS.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 8	50 8
7 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	8 0	...
6 8	...	Do. YELLOW ,,	6 12	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA best	52 8	56 8
46 8	...	NOYEAU best	48 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS,	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURES, CHOICE	..	28 4

March 1st, 1877.

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Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fischu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
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Fancy Neck Ties.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

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Pale or Golden	16 0
,, Fine	20 0
,, Very Fine	22 0
Amontillado	24 0
Vin De Pasto	24 0
CLARET.	
Breakfast	10 0
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Do.	7 0
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Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14 8
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